The New-York Times.

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FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Close Proximity of the Opposing Armies.

Night Skirmishing all Day Saturday.

Advance of the Enemy in Strong Force During the Night.

A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT EXPECTED.

Retirement of the Rebels without Showing Night.

REARGUARD PROBABLY IN RICHMOND.

Head-Qrs. McClellan's Headquarters, Sunday, June 22—2 P. M.

This has been a remarkably quiet day, considering the close proximity of the two contending forces.

Rebel skirmishing commenced all day yesterday, and at eight o'clock last night a general engagement was of hourly.

All seemed to think an attack was on for last Saturday night, but, being prepared, was not ordered.

The Richmond papers of yesterday contain a dispatch from Montgomery (Ala.), dated the 17th, stating that Gen. Beauregard had not arrived there, on his way to Richmond, and it was said they were to be followed by a large portion of the army of the Mississippi, and that reinforcements from had been left under the invincible Bragg to check any advancement of the "vandals" under Gen. Halleck.

Tuesday Morning, Saturday, June 21.

We learn to-day, from the army of the Potomac, that quite a skirmish took place on the 19th inst. between the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, in Gen. Kearney's Division, and the rebels, which lasted for more than an hour. The Indiana boys held their ground and sustained very slight loss. Lieut. Cain, Company I, and three privates were wounded. In the afternoon the regiment was complimented by Gen. Kearney for its bravery and discipline. This is the Regiment that was once heavily sharpened at Charlottesville, N. C., early in the operations on that coast, under Col. Hawkins, and which had been until lately attached to Gen. Wool's Division.

Having thoroughly the rebels endeavored to feel our center line by shelling vigorously at different points, in the hope of somewhere working, principally on the right and opposite Kearney's Division. Their shells generally fell short, and did but little damage.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE ADVANCE.

A Gallant Rifle Skirmish by the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment—Skirmishing Incidents—The Rebel Works Discovered on the Left—Engagement Resolute.

Head-Quarters, Fair Oaks, Thursday, June 19, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. Hooker, commanding division, received orders from Gen. McClellan to make a reconnoissance in front of our picket line at Fair Oaks, to the left of the railroad. Gen. Hooker accordingly sent orders to Brig.-Gen. Grover, of the First Brigade, to assign one regiment of his force for this purpose. Gen. Grover ordered the Sixteenth Massachusetts, Col. F. W. Wyman. This regiment composed part of the late reinforcements to Hooker's Division. The object of the reconnoissance was to ascertain the exact formation of the ground in front of our picket line, through the wood, to the left and right of Hooker's front, and to the cleared field, where the rebels were supposed to be in force.

At 12 M. the afternoon the Sixteenth Massachusetts, under their gallant Colonel, left their camps and marched up the Williamsburgh road to the wood, in front of two houses, called by our men the Twin Houses, now used as temporary hospitals. Our pickets are thrown out some distance in advance of this position, in the wood, reaching the edge of the forest, fronting our picket reserves. Brig.-Gen. Graham ordered Maj. Lamson, with five hundred men from the Third Brigade, to act as a support, behind an earthwork to the right of the Williamsburgh road and facing the woods.

Gens. Hooker and Grover, with their staffs, took a position near Maj. Lamson's force, at the earthwork, while our renowned Massachusetts filed past. The wood was too dense to admit of the regiment marching in with any form save as a dispersed body, advancing skirmishers, and the undergrowth was too thick in places of the trees too dense from each other. The commanding officer found great difficulty in delivering his orders or deploying through the forest.

After marching about a quarter of a mile, the advanced rebel pickets upon the pickets of the enemy, who immediately fired upon them. The advance portion of the Sixteenth returned the fire, and the action became general. The rebels held their ground with remarkable tenacity, and contested the passage of our troops with a stubbornness unusual in pickets. The fire of the rebels was very strong, their knowledge of the ground and their rifle-pits at almost every step gave them every advantage to repel an advancing force, particularly in attempting to penetrate a wood where the foliage and thick undergrowth prevent one from seeing an object a short distance from them. However, nothing daunted with their apparent, by insurmountable obstacles, the Sixteenth push on under a heavy, galling fire, driving the rebels from their rifle-pits in confusion and with great loss. Never did a regiment advance with more steadiness and unfaltering manner upon a foe. Although this was their initiatory fight, there was a promptness and decision about their manoeuvres worthy of the heroes of a hundred battles.

Some of the companies on the left saw the cleared ground on the other side of the wood with the rebels in full view armed with the enemy. These earthworks are higher than ours and mount heavy guns. The enemy had five regiments acting as a support to their pickets, resting in battle front at their works. One was the Fifty-second Virginia, an Alabama regiment and three from Georgia.

The objects of the reconnoissance having been fully attained, though at the sacrifice of many a brave birth, the order to return was given. The enemy at this time appeared as if preparing to advance, but one through was found about thirty yards in width, easy to go round at either side, some rod ground a little to the right of it, but nothing that could be deemed impassable to infantry or even cavalry.

There were many bridle paths, and one or two good wagon roads found running through the woods, soon grown over.

The regiment went out at 12 o'clock and returned at 4. It is to be regretted that many of the dead and wounded were left on the field. Four of the dead of the Sixteenth were brought in and buried in the camp ground. Maj. A. B. Tucker, chaplain of the regiment, officiating on the sad occasion. Gen. Grover and numerous officers were present. The scene was very impressive.

Four prisoners were brought in who gave very valuable and important information connected with their force and condition. The rebel army before Richmond, they state, draw rations for one hundred and two thousand men. Gen. Robert Lee is Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Magruder second in command. Jos. Jonnson is badly wounded, so much so, that it will be impossible for him to take the field again for some time.

Great fears are expressed of the fall of Richmond if our reinforcements come up. The food has been better since the battle of Fair Oaks than before, but no coffee or sugar is given out to their troops.

Jeff. Davis examined the defences in front of our lines at Fair Oaks and pronounced them impregnable. We shall see. The rebels are giving glowing accounts of the expedition that made the foray upon the railroad, stating that they destroyed a million dollars worth of property, captured four hundred prisoners, arms, cannon, &c., &c. The prisoners were heartily glad at escaping. They were sent to Gen. McClellan by Gen. Stoneman.

The names of the four dead soldiers buried by their comrades, of the Sixteenth, are Sergt. John Kennedy, Co. I; privates Reuben Nelson, Co. G; W. B. Clancy, Co. G; Lyman Pinnel, Co. H. Next inclosures have been made around the graves, with head-boards with their names and date of their decease painted on.

I inclose a complete list of the killed, wounded and missing in the Sixteenth. The loss, considering the time of their exposure to the enemy's fire, (one hour,) is almost without a parallel.

Orderly Sergeant Charles C. Hart's body has been embalmed, and is to be sent home to Lowell, Mass., this morning, to his friends.

Co. A was not in the skirmish, they having been detailed for other purposes. M.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

COMPANY B.

Killed—Private I. Speakman.

Wounded—C. Wilder, John Burr, T. J. Ware.

Missing—Private James Mann.

COMPANY C.

Killed—Privates A. Brooks, T. Wilson.

Wounded—Corporals M. C. Wright, M. Rand; privates J. A. Hunter, A. P. Ingalls, J. A. Baker, S. Leeds, A. L. Wills, W. Wills, J. W. Eldridge.

Missing—Privates J. Brooks, C. H. Gerber, A. Tibley.

COMPANY D.

Killed—Thomas Wilson, John Barry, Peter Curry, Patrick McMahon.

Wounded—Privates Patrick Reynolds, Patrick H. Maguire, John Ryan.

Missing—Capt. Mathew Donovan, private Edward Mann.

COMPANY E.

Killed—Private Frederick S. Richards.

COMPANY F.

Wounded—Privates P. W. Combs, T. Whalan, J. Chilford, C. Bierne.

Missing—First Lieut. F. P. H. Rogers, Corporal J. Allen, privates E. McAndrews, F. McCarty, P. Weston, T. V. Reynolds.

COMPANY G.

First Sergeant Charles O'Hare, privates Charles Jones, Robert Nelson.

Missing—Robert J. Keane.

COMPANY H.

Killed—Private Lyman Field, Jr.

Wounded—Private Geo. N. Robinson.

COMPANY I.

Killed—Sergeant John Kennedy, Corporal Paul Kennedy, private Wm. B. Clancy.

Wounded—First Sergeant Hugh Boyd, privates M. Corcoran, P. Gilles, H. J. Garrity, Geo. E. Tuttle.

COMPANY K.

Killed—First Sergeant C. F. Coburn, private Robt. Sherman.

Wounded—Privates G. Smith, H. F. Miller, J. W. Leaverton.

Missing—Private Joseph Corrigan.

GEN. JOE JOHNSTON'S WOUND.

With regard to the wound of Gen. Joe Johnston, the Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer* says:

"A distinguished gentleman sojourning in our city for a time, has permitted us to make the following extract from a letter received by him, on yesterday, from his accomplished daughter, dated at Richmond, June 2, where she was during the recent battles before that city on Saturday and Sunday last:

'Gen. Johnston was wounded by a Minié ball in the shoulder. The ball passed down his back, and has not been found yet. At the same time a spent shell struck him in the breast. He fell from his horse and broke two of his ribs; and, of course, he suffered very much. I spent all day yesterday with him. To-day he is much better, although the ball has not yet been extracted.'"

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Sisters of Mercy—Sultry Weather, &c., &c.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, June 21.

The Baltimore boat brought down twenty-five Sisters of Mercy this morning for our hospitals here.

The steamer *Baltimore* arrived here this morning from Washington with a number of Congressmen.

It is cloudy to-day, and the atmosphere is very warm and sultry.

A revenue cutter has arrived here to attend to vessels entering and leaving Norfolk.

The armed bark *Furman* went to sea this afternoon.

Gen. Dix returned this morning from Point Lookout.

OUR OLD POINT CORRESPONDENCE.

PRISONERS SENT TO THE BIG RAFT—WORK OF THE WOUNDED GOING TO WASHINGTON.

Fort Monroe, Thursday, June 19, 1862.

The steamer *Nelly Baker* brought down from the White House, to-day, 17 secession prisoners. Four of them only are in uniform, two belonging to the Fourth Virginia Cavalry and two others to an infantry regiment. They were captured while on picket duty, by our pickets, within six or seven miles of Richmond. Their uniform is shoddy, and has a seedy and dejected appearance—similar to the cause in which they were engaged. The remainder are men mostly past the middle age, and are farmers, physicians, &c., who profess not to have taken any active part in the war. Four of them are from near the White House landing, on the opposite side of the Pamunkey, and call themselves Christians or Thomasites—a sect cherishing as its creed a modification of the second advent doctrines of Miller and Hyne. They say their religion forbids them to fight, and to be subject to the powers *that be*. Hence their passive submission to the Confederate rule in Virginia. They are under arrest. I understand, for being suspected of conveying information of our movements to the enemy, or in some way co-operating with them.

From conversation with them I think their cases may be regarded with clemency after a proper investigation. Several of them are old men, and deny ever having rendered aid and comfort to the enemy. No complaint has been formally laid against them, and they profess to be wholly in the dark as to the cause of their arrest.

The *Rip City* has left here for Washington with one hundred and fifty wounded. On her former trip she carried four hundred and fifty wounded to Washington, immediately following the battle of Fair Oaks, who went forward in charge of Dr. Charles W. Allen, of Flushing, surgeon. Dr. Allen's timely service and skillful attention to the wounded entitle him to the gratitude of the country. E. S.

THE FIGHT IN ARKANSAS.

The Attack on the Rebel Batteries at St. Charles, on the White River—Casualties from the Expedition on the Mound City—The Charge of the Ram Lancaster, &c.

Cairo, Saturday, June 21.

The following is a fuller account of the fight with the rebel batteries on White River.

Memphis, Thursday, June 19.

The gunboat *Conestoga* has arrived with dispatches containing the particulars of the engagement at the rebel fortifications below St. Charles, 50 miles from the mouth of White River.

On the 17th the gunboats *St. Louis*, *Mound City*, *Lexington* and *Conestoga*, and the transport *New Era*, having on board the Forty-sixth Indiana Regiment, Col. Fries, which left here a week ago to open communication with the army of Gen. Curtis and remove the obstructions from White River, ascended that stream.

The gunboat *Mound City*, Capt. Kerr commanding, was about a mile and a half in advance.

In the bend of the river, near St. Charles, two concealed batteries opened on the *Mound City*. Her decks were immediately got ready for action, and as soon as the range of the rebel works could be obtained the *Mound City* opened her guns upon them. Capt. Kerr meantime signaled to Col. Fries to land his forces below the fort, which was successfully accomplished.

The *Lexington* and *St. Louis* shelled the works, under cover of which Col. Fries gained the rear of the rebel position. At this juncture, a ball from a siege gun on the bluff struck the forward and port side of the *Mound City*, penetrating the casemates and passing through the steam drum of the vessel, which immediately became filled with the escaping vapor.

Nearly every one on board the *Mound City* was scalded. Only twenty-three of the officers and crew escaped, out of 175.

The scene which ensued was horrible in the extreme. Many of the crew, frantic with pain, jumped overboard and were drowned.

Boats from the *Conestoga*, which was coming up at the time to support the *Mound City*, were sent to their relief, but the rebels fired on the men in the water with grape and canister, from their field pieces, murdering most of those who were attempting to escape.

Being apprised of the state of affairs up the river, Col. Fries, with his regiment, pushed forward, and carried the fort by storm, at the point of the bayonet.

The rebel works consisted of two batteries, the lower one mounting six field pieces, and the upper one three heavy siege pieces, managed by from 400 to 500 men, under the command of Col. Fry, late of the United States Navy.

About two hundred of the rebels are said to have escaped. Over 150 are reported killed and wounded, and thirty taken prisoners. Among the prisoners is Col. Fry, who was wounded in the shoulder. He was brought here by the *Conestoga*.

Capt. Kerr, of the *Mound City*, is severely scalded about the face and hands, but will recover.

Second Master Hearn, Third Master Kinnie, Fourth Master Sconyer, Masters Mate H. R. Reeves, Chief Engineer Cox, and Assistant Engineers John McAran and Hendrickworth were killed. The pilot, Charles Young, was severely scalded, and is reported since dead. Surgeons Jones, Carpenter and Manning are slightly scalded.

From 80 to 100 of our soldiers have already been buried, and over 30 were missing. Col. Fries reports but few of his men wounded and none killed, and but for the accidental explosion on the *Mound City*, the rebel works would have been carried without loss on our side. The *Mound City* can easily be repaired. The flag officer has sent to Cairo for another crew. The rebels have obstructed the channel above by sinking two large steamboats and a gunboat—it is believed to be the *Maypole*.

NEWS FROM WINCHESTER.

Serious Railroad Accident—A Train off the Track—A Number of Soldiers Killed and Wounded.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Winchester, Sunday, June 22.

A very serious accident occurred this morning on the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, at a point about fourteen miles from this place. The train, which was coming this way, contained a large number of soldiers and horses. Most of the soldiers were those who had been sick or guarding property at Harper's Ferry, or wounded, who were sufficiently recovered to report here. The rain, at the point designated, ran off the track and rolled down the embankment. The men were on the top of the cars, and the horses inside. One man was killed—John P. Kerr, of New-York—and fifty-two injured, more or less seriously. I have just this moment seen them, and am assured by the Surgeons that several more will die of their injuries. They were taken to the Union hospital and immediately cared for. Nearly all of the injured are from the Third Delaware Regiment.

J. A.

THE NAVAL SERVICE.

A Number of Important Prizes Recently Captured—Rebel Outrage on the South Carolina Coast, &c.

Washington, Sunday, June 22.

The bark *Gem of the Sea* on the 3d inst. captured the rebel schooner *Mary Stewart*, from Nassau, while attempting to run the blockade of the Santee River, South Carolina. Her cargo consisted of 300 sacks of salt, and sundry other articles. This schooner formerly belonged to Gov. Wm. Aiken, of South Carolina.

The United States steamer *Calhoun* has captured on Lake Pontchartrain the rebel steamer *Widemann*. The same steamer has also captured the rebel schooner *Venus* in the same lake. The latter's cargo consisted of 225 bales of cotton. An expedition from the same steamer (*Calhoun*) cut out the rebel gunboat *Cayuga*. She was found in one of the bayous, securely moored and guarded by rebel troops.

The United States ship *Susquehanna*, on the 11th inst., captured the rebel schooner *Princess*, from Havana, bound toward Matamoras. Her cargo consisted of drugs, dry goods, provisions, &c.

On the 9th inst the brig *Dolphin* captured the schooner *Burgess*, and sent her to Key West for adjudication.

Commodore Rowan of the *Mound City*, has captured and sent to Cairo the *Clara Dolson*, one of the largest, handsomest and finest rebel steamers on White River.

Flag-officer Davis writes to the Navy Department that the rebels, through information given by a negro who had been employed by our army, became aware of the absence of our troops from Hutchison Island and made a descent upon Mrs. Mann's plantation, surrounded the house, and with a ferocity characteristic at all events of that part of the South, murdered in cold blood a large number of contrabands, who were awakened from their slumbers to fall into the hands of the infuriated rebels.

OPERATIONS NEAR CHARLESTON.

The following paragraph is from a dispatch received from Gen. McClellan's headquarters last night:

"The Charleston *Mercury* of the 18th gives a graphic description of an engagement on James Island the previous Sunday, in which it acknowledges a severe loss on *both* sides, without any material change in position."

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamship Roanoke, with Dates to the 15th.

The Condition of Affairs in the City Rapidly Improving.

PROGRESS OF UNION SENTIMENT.

A Union Meeting, Procession and Serenade to Gen. Butler.

Executions for Depredations on Citizens.

From Our Special Correspondent.

New-Orleans, Sunday, June 15, 1862.

Yesterday was a memorable day in this city, for on it was held the first meeting of the citizens in favor of the Union. Free speech being inaugurated, may it never occur again that it will be treason to speak in favor of the Constitution and the flag of the Union in New-Orleans. The Union meeting was held in the Lyceum, City Hall building. Over 500 persons were present. No greater number could have been accommodated. Spirited speeches were delivered by old residents of the city, and the tone of feeling was at least hopeful. The effects of the reign of terror have not yet worn away. The uncertainties of the future still paralyze. After the meeting adjourned, a procession was extemporized, (headed by a band of music, the whole preceded by the Stars and Stripes,) which proceeded to the St. Charles, the headquarters of Major-Gen. Butler. Here the procession halted and, much to my surprise, gave three tolerably loud cheers. The magnificent portico was filled with its usual crowd of contrabands, distinguished citizens and officers, who looked down upon the affair with a strange mixture of pleasure and surprise. The repeated calls for Gen. Butler finally brought him before the multitude, and with some evident reluctance he delivered a short address.

He said the people that the presence of the National forces meant justice to every man—high and low, rich and poor; and assured them that he would welcome the day when the citizens would again take their affairs into their own hands. He spoke of the people of Louisiana and the North as brethren, and he promised on his part that in that spirit he would do justice to the people of the city. He was evidently much impressed; his tones of voice were deep, and his sentiments expressed earnest friendship, and a consciousness of the high responsibilities that rested upon him. His auditors listened with the most profound attention, and occasionally broke into cheers of approbation.

After the General withdrew, the band played "Hail to the Chief!" Gen. Shepley, Maj. Bell, Col. Fellows and other gentlemen were respectively called for, made a few remarks, and retired. The whole affair was considered as a long-hoped step toward restoring the unfortunate city to its true position under the Government. I should say, perhaps, that a large placard is to be seen about the streets, announcing Union meetings for each succeeding Saturday of June and July.

X. Y. Z.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

New-Orleans, Saturday, June 14, 1862.

Commencing my observations here with a very good idea of the internal life of New-Orleans, I must confess that I am every hour more and more puzzled at what I witness of the various phases of society and sentiment that surround me. New-Orleans is one mass of contradictions; the rules which ordinarily govern the actions of men and women here seem to be violated; a general reason for this may possibly be found in the fact, that the population seems "stunned." The year's rule of the Confederate troops was a fearful ordeal, which, joined with the previous eight years of tyranny by the politicians, have produced an apathetic and almost hopeless state of feeling. Underlying also almost everything the Confederates have done, was the encouragement of an inordinate vanity; this has been fearfully mortified, and who can readily overcome wounded pride, or a baffled spirit?

Believing all along that the defences of New-Orleans were impregnable, the moment our ships passed the forts the mass of the citizens resolved to treat our troops with silent, undemonstrative contempt. The stores were to be kept closed and all social recognition withheld, thus giving to the place the appearance of sorrow and mourning. In the interior of the State the violent Secessionists proclaimed that "Lincoln's gold" had corrupted the officers of the navy and at the forts; that New-Orleans was always disloyal, Gen. Ingelmedy destroying among the ignorant and deluded the moral effect that might result from a frank admission of the superior power of the National Government. As soon as possible after his arrival here Gen. Butler issued a proclamation ordering the people to open the stores, and to externally, at least, put on the dress of ordinary life. The order was not obeyed. The Provost-Marshal, as a consequence, arrested a few of the richest offenders, and fined them a hundred dollars apiece. The following day many of the shop windows came down. Other arrests and fines followed, until nearly all the principal stores were open. One name was given me of a merchant who was fined three successive days; he then yielded. Passing into the locality of the commission merchants, you see them sitting listless in their offices, or smoking sullenly on the shady side of the walk. You wonder they do not cordially come forward and welcome the return of New-Orleans to the Union. You see that their trade was ruined by the blockade; that the currency of the city is worse than ever before cursed a people. You hear it admitted that commercial prosperity seems again to be promised to the city, yet these merchants hold back. At first how singular and inconsistent all this seems, but getting behind the scene, you find that *all the property these merchants have in the world are promises to pay given by the planters in the country, who being Secessionists will repudiate all debts due loyal citizens of the Union.* The past course was to repudiate all Northern debts. This new morality was hailed as a glorious piece of finesse—a fearful punishment to the North. The idea that the New-Orleans merchants are now to be charged with being disloyal to the Confederacy, and possibly wrenged out of their money, is fearfully suggestive. It is barely possible that all these parties, planters and merchants may be benefited by the entire destruction of the present cotton crop by the torch of the incendiary.

With others I was invited last evening down to the United States Mint, at present the headquarters of the Twelfth Maine, Col. Kimball, a remarkably fine specimen of a soldier, commanding. The regiment is splendid in appearance and thoroughly disciplined. Among the incidents of conversation, the Colonel informed me that among his soldiers was a very fine florist. This man obtained leave to visit about the city and examine, when he did not intrude, the gardens of the vicinity. You may imagine he was delighted at the evidences of semi-tropical vegetation that met his eye. The result was that he eventually returned, charmed with the hospitality of the people, and enchanted by a bouquet of flowers of rare size and brilliance. Winding passing of the regiment, but more out from sight by intervening trees, was a bower from which every evening had been heard delicious music, some one female voice predominating. The Colonel, with a gallantry that did him honor, climbed a card to the bouquet and sent it to the lady, addressed "To the unknown songstress." A day or two afterwards a splendid, frosted cake was to be sent to the officers' headquarters.

In your paper, commenting upon the proclamation of the mayors of New-Orleans, you published a very interesting article on the Press of New-Orleans under the rebellion. The change that has taken place since the city came in possession of the Union troops, is striking and surprising. Those who are familiar with Gen. Butler arrived in the city after Gen. Butler arrived in St. Charles. The old Delta was suspended, and declared by General Shepley absolute, the Picayune said, and has for any connection to appear. Gen. Butler very politely notified the editors that they might retain the house or relinquish the Government and its functions, but little or no notice was taken of this notification. Most of the loyal men declared that these active agents of rebellion were to be left unchecked in their mischief, but the day of reckoning finally came. About three weeks ago an order was issued that killed the *Crescent*; the Delta, the most offensive of all the secession press, was seized, its publishers and editors banished adrift; a Capt. John Clark, an Gen. Butler's Staff, was appointed editor, Gen. Butler, perhaps from a vein of sarcasm which is in his nature, making it the "Government organ." A few days afterwards an article appeared in the commercial column of the Bee, that mildly mentioned the burning of the cotton crop by the planters, and the Bee was suspended. Now some days it was among the things of the past, when the publishers saw Col. Butler, protested that they did not mean what they wrote, and promised to sin no more. The paper is now again familiar in the streets. But what a sketch is all this! a hint of the entire prosperous past—half-sheets, quarter-sheets, and wrapping-paper publications—some sentences yellow and dingy; that they look as if they were manufactured in a rebel house, and this debris is all that remains of establishments that, less than two years ago, were valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars. The ordeal is not yet passed. A lady cousin of mine now is in Jeffery, one the business of New-Orleans will again furnish an advertising patronage, which will restore to the newspapers to the position of semi-metropolitan dignity. However great the pecuniary sacrifice they have received will not be forgotten.

An esteemed friend tells me the following anecdote of Gen. McClellan. In the summer of June, 1836, in one of the political riots of that year, one hundred and thirty men, under the command of J. K. Duncan, since the rebel commander of Fort Jackson, erected a barricade, to hold the State Arsenal, near the Cathedral, in this city, which they had seized. Gen. McClellan, who was a West Point student with Duncan, happened, at the time, to arrive in New-Orleans from Texas, on his way West. McClellan, in passing up his friend Duncan, got behind the barricade, and at once took a great interest in what was going on, and without pretending to interfere himself, from making suggestions, he assumed entire control, and personally assisted in placing the guns in position. This work accomplished, he bade his old friend Duncan good by, returned to his hotel, and on the next morning pursued his way westward.

Last evening—at five o'clock exactly—I heard the earth—about 10 o'clock a single rocket ascended from Lafayette-square, the long roll was beaten, and the soldiers in the vicinity hurried into line. I think it could not have been more than fifteen minutes before a regiment was formed, and the heavy tread of its soldiers' sounded ominous as it echoed upon the stone pavements of the street. While this was going on a battery of four pieces galloped up Camp-street, while the regiment pushed to pound up St. Charles toward Gen. Butler's headquarters. Putting on my hat, I wended my way to that locality, and was deeply interested at the bustle, and yet grim silence, that a thousand bronzed warriors arrayed themselves in battle array. A splendid-looking sentinel on guard at the hotel challenged the entire regiment; the individual officer stopped the artillery and a troop of horse. An hour might have elapsed in these peaceful preparations, when suddenly the artillery moved quietly away, and the regiment disappeared in the silence of its encampment. It was evidently one of the drills to test the efficiency of discipline. It was glorious—at least I think so.

STARS AND STRIPES.

EXTRACTS FROM THE NEW-ORLEANS PAPERS.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY GEN. BUTLER.

A DEMAND AGAINST THE BANK OF LOUISIANA—THE BANK ORDERED TO PAY CURRENT FUNDS FOR DEPOSITS OF CONFEDERATE MONEY.

From the Delta.

It will be remembered that a few days ago we reported the decision of the Provost Judge, directing the Bank of Louisiana to pay to a depositor, in specie funds, the amount of his deposit made in Confederate money, which the banks themselves had made currency, by receiving and paying it out at their counters. The bank appealed from this ruling to Gen. Butler, and here is the General's decision, containing the view taken by the Provost Judge:

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, Monday, June 16, 1862.

In the matter of the appeal of W. N. Mercer, President, and Augustus Moreau, Cashier, of the Bank of Louisiana, defendants, from the judgment of the Provost Court, upon the complaint of A. Durand, complainant.

This is an application by the defendants representing the Bank, made to the General Commanding, asking him to revise and set aside the judgment of the Provost Court, made in favor of the plaintiff, Durand.

It is based upon the legal theory that over all matters within garrison, camp, and perhaps geographical military department, wherein martial law has been declared, the power of the Commanding General is absolute, and the looking to him as the representative of the martial power of the Government here, all applications for redress must be made when anything is supposed to have been done.

This view being sound, so far as I can see, I have, with the best thought possible under the circumstances, reexamined the case and the reasons assigned for the appeal.

Error is claimed on two grounds: first, that the Provost Court had no jurisdiction of the cause; and second, that the judgment was not in accordance with the law which should govern in decision.

The argument assumes that law to be General Order No. 28, and does not dispute the authority which made, or the effect of that order, but contents itself with endeavoring to construe the order.

The objection to the jurisdiction of the Court is put upon two grounds—first, that the Provost Court has not jurisdiction of the subject matter; second, that the proper parties were not before it, so as to enable it to act with regard to the rights of those who were not summoned in the cause.

It is said that this question, being one of a right of property, cannot be entertained by a court which only sets to punish the infraction of military orders and police regulations.

A technical answer to this objection, which is in the nature of a plea to the jurisdiction, would be that it does not appear this plea was put in till after the hearing upon the merits. It is a familiar rule that a party shall not be allowed to go into court and have a hearing on his case, take the chances of a decision in his favor, and then, if the decision be against the court before which he has appeared, and to whose judgment he has submitted his cause. This rule has been held very strictly, both as to jurisdiction over the subject matter and the parties. But in a court where no technical rules are allowed to work injustice, a technical answer is not sufficient.

Of what, then, do the defendants complain? The Bank says the Court has made an order which takes away the property of the Bank and gives it to another, and that the Court has no power so to act. But is that so? Is it not the Commanding General's order which does that of which complaint is made? The Bank nowhere complains that the General has not the power to make such an order, if, in his judgment, it becomes a military necessity, and that some order on the subject matter was so is shown by the fact that the first question put to him upon entering the city was, what currency would be provided for the people, to save them from starvation and bread riots. It has passed into history that he permitted a vicious currency as a medium of circulation, for the purpose of meeting this exigency.

Again, it will be remembered that the Bank now claims that it is exempted from the effect of this order, because by order of another military commander in September last, (there was no civil law for it,) it was obliged to suspend specie payments, against its will, and substitute Confederate notes for its daily currency instead of its own bills. This order was surrendered to, if not with joy, at least not under protest, so far as I can understand.

The order, as well as the law of the land, then, is that the Bank must pay its depositors in gold, silver coin and United States Treasury notes, or its own bills. A strict construction that this order of the Commanding General has not been obeyed, to its prejudice.

For which, then, is a Provost Court, in military phrase, established? Confessedly, to inquire into, construe and punish the infraction of military orders.

To do this, the Court must act to-day as well as to-morrow. A military example would be, if the Commanding General orders all arms to be given up, and some officer hesitates or refuses to obey, would it not be within the jurisdiction of a Provost Court, although its judgment should rest upon a right of property involving millions of dollars worth of munitions?

If the case is before the Court, therefore, to inquire into the question of military order, it is clear that the Court has not jurisdiction of military orders; it is determinable in a military Court. Again, it is held that the Court has not jurisdiction, because the Bank and its stockholders, against law and right, put $2,000,000 of the public out of their hands and out of the State, whence they will probably never see it again.

I am of opinion that these objections to the jurisdiction of the Court are untenable.

The other objection as to the merits of the decision case, it seems to me, be disposed of in a word. If the decision is a proper one, it must be obeyed. Its property cannot be discussed by me. If it is adjudged that Durand is a depositor in the bank of what the bank chose to call money, and is entitled to money credited in his account, and the bank refuses to pay him in specie. The decision, before the letter of the order, is that the bank must pay their own bills issued of memory. Of that the bank has no cause to complain. Durand is but the creditor of the bank as a depositor. The decision makes him their creditor as a stockholder. In equity they have nothing to complain of—he may have, because he does not get his gold, to which, by the laws of banking, laws of the State and the United States, he is entitled.

He does not seek to reverse the decision. Let it stand.

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-General Commanding.

THE BRITISH CONSUL AND GEN. BUTLER.

The following correspondence explains itself:

British Consulate,
New-Orleans, Sat., June 14, 1862.

Sir: I beg to inform you, that grant doubt existed in the minds of British subjects, who, under the impression of your order No. 41, are called upon to subscribe the oaths therein set forth, as to the consequences of compliance with the behests of that order.

I would therefore respectfully request that you will inform me whether the oath prescribed in the first instance is intended, or in any manner understanding, can be construed to affect the natural allegiance they owe to the Government of their nativity.

Objections have also been very generally urged against the oath prescribed to only registered aliens, on the ground that it imposes on them (in words at least) the office of spy, and forces them to acts inconsistent with the ordinary obligations of probity, honor and neutrality.

Hoping that I may receive such explanations as may obviate the difficulties suggested, I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) GEORGE COPPELL,
Her British Majesty's Acting Consul.

Major-Gen. Benj. F. Butler, U. S. A., Commanding Department of the Gulf, &c., New-Orleans.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, La., June 14, 1862.

Sir: I am directed by the Major-General commanding to inform you that no answer is to be given to the note of George Coppell, Esq., of this date, until his credentials and pretensions are recognized by his own Government and the Government of the United States. All attempts at official action on Mr. Coppell's part must cease. His credentials have been sought for, but not submitted.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

P. Maggerty, Captain and A. A. G.

George Coppell, Esq., Acting Consul of Her Britannic Majesty, New-Orleans.

AN OUTRAGE PROMPTLY PUNISHED.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, June 12, 1862.

Special Orders No. 98.—William M. Crabt, late Second Officer of the United States steam-transport *Saxon*, and Stanislaus Rey, of New-Orleans, on the night of the 11th of June inst., having forged a pretended authority of the Major-General Commanding, being armed, in company with other evil-disposed persons, under false names, and in a pretended uniform of soldiers of the United States, entered the house of a peaceable citizen, No. 63 Bienville street, about the hour of 11 o'clock in the night time and there, in a pretended search for arms and transferable correspondence, by virtue of such forged authority, plundered said house, and stole therefrom eighteen hundred and eighty-five dollars in current bank notes, one gold watch and chain, and one bosom-pin.

This outrage was reported to the Commanding General at 12 o'clock A. M., on the 12th day of June, instant, and by his order Crabt and Rey were detected and arrested on the same day, and brought before the Commanding General at 4 o'clock P. M., of this day, when and where it appeared by inconvertible evidence, that the facts above stated were true, and all material parts thereof were voluntarily confessed by Crabt and Rey.

It further appeared that Crabt and Rey had before the commission visited other houses of peaceable citizens, under the like pretence, for like purposes and with like false pretences.

"Rose knuckles," burglars' keys and a portion of the stolen property, and other property stolen from other parties, were found upon the person of Rey and in his lodgings.

Whereupon, after a full hearing of the defence of said Crabt and Rey, and due consideration of the evidence, it was ordered, by the Commanding General, that Wm. M. Crabt and Stanislaus Rey, for their offences, be punished by being hanged by the neck until they were dead, and into custody to be conveyed upon them and each of them, between the hours of 5 o'clock A. M. and 12 M. on Monday, the 16th of June, instant, at or near the Parish Prison, in the City of New-Orleans.

The Provost-Marshal will cause said sentence to be executed, and for so doing this order shall be his sufficient warrant. By command of

Major-Gen. BUTLER, Comdg. Department.

R. S. Davis, Captain and Acting A. A. G.

THE TROOPS ON THE ALERT.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, June 14, 1862.

Special Orders No. 99.—This Commanding General desiring to test the vigilance, alertness, activity and efficiency of his troops stationed in the city, unexpectedly caused the assembly to be beaten at 10½ o'clock last evening.

The General was much gratified with the manner in which all the troops performed their appropriate duty. In less than [illegible] minutes after reported for orders, or were on the [illegible] station.

Soldiers! Your behavior in New-Orleans is admirable! Notwithstanding the [illegible] city, so as to present such [illegible] have done more than win a great victory—you have conquered yourselves. You have [illegible] ple of New-Orleans that you are [illegible] you bear in triumph! He is more [illegible] yields to his own weakness, than he [illegible] to an enemy!

Go on, as you have begun! True [illegible] England training and her religious [illegible] ing the men and women of the South [illegible] becomes are, there are peace, quiet [illegible] and order upon the law!

By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER,
Commanding Department.

R. S. Davis, Captain and A. A. A. G.

SERENADE TO MAJ.-GEN. BUTLER.

From the Sunday Delta.

The Unionists of New-Orleans assembled in great numbers before the St. Charles Hotel last night, for the purpose of doing honor to Gen. Butler. They were accompanied by a band, which discoursed such sweet music that we felt ourselves again "keeping step to the music of the Union." Loud calls were made for "Gen. Butler," "Gen. Butler." He appeared on the gallery and was hailed in a manner to leave no doubt that his friends were unanimous and in earnest. He thanked his fellow-citizens of Louisiana in a few felicitous sentences. He told them that his presence meant justice to every man—high and low, rich and poor; and assured them that he should welcome the

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

IMPORTANT FROM KEY WEST.

The British Steamer Circassian Condemned.

OPINION OF JUDGE MARVIN.

We have already reported that the British steamship *Circassian* had been condemned by the Prize Court in Key West. The following is Judge MARVIN's opinion:

The United States vs. *The British steamship Circassian and cargo. Hunter, master and claimant.*—Prize.—This ship, of the burden of about 1,200 tons, having a British register, wherein HAMILTON GRAHAM FRASER, of London, is stated to be the owner, and HUNTER master, laden with a general and valuable cargo of assorted merchandise, bound from Bordeaux, in France, ostensibly for Havana, in Cuba, was captured on the 4th of May, 1862, about thirty miles from Havana, by the United States armed vessel the *Somerset*, HOPKINS commanding, on the supposed ground of a purpose to break the blockade of the port of New-Orleans, and was sent into this port for adjudication.

Breaking through or attempting to break through the cordon of vessels stationed off the blockaded port is not essential to the completion of the offence of breaking the blockade. The act of sailing for a blockaded port, with a knowledge of the blockade, and with an intention to violate it, is, itself, an attempt to break it, which authorizes the immediate capture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo. The capturing force must be made while the vessel is *in delicto*, that is to say, while she is employed in carrying out the illegal purposes with which the voyage was originally entered; for if is quite possible that, after the sailing of the vessel, and before her capture, original purposes may be repented of and voluntarily abandoned, and a new and lawful purpose formed. The direction and destination of the vessel may be voluntarily and wholly changed. If such should be the case, the original offence would be condoned and overlooked, and the vessel and cargo acquitted. The authorities are, the *Columbia*, 1, C. Rob., 154; the *Neptunus*, 2, C. Rob., 110; the *Adelaide*, 3, C. Rob., 311, in notes; the *Imina*, 3, C. Rob., 167; the *Minerva*, 3, C. Rob., 126; the *Spes and Argus*, 4, C. Rob., 76; *Yeaton* vs. *Fry*, 5, Cranch, 335; 1, Dods. on Insurance, 661, note; 1, Kent, 5th ed., p. 147.

Such being the law, it is only necessary to a just decision in the present case to ascertain the facts, and apply the law to the facts as ascertained. The facts are to be ascertained by the testimony, and I think the testimony shows that the ship-owner, master, freighters and underwriters got up this voyage, and entered upon its prosecution with the deliberate purpose of violating the blockade of the port of New-Orleans, and that the vessel was taken in delicto.

The testimony consists mainly of letters and other papers found on board the vessel at the time of her capture, and in the legitimate inference to be drawn from the fact, that the master destroyed a package of letters after the vessel had been stopped by her captors, and before they had boarded her. He says, in his deposition, "A package of letters, which were sent on board at Pauillac after the *Circassian* had cleared from Bordeaux, was burnt after the vessel was hove to, and before the officers of the *Somerset* came on board at the time of capture." The Chief-Engineer, also, testifies to having seen a package of papers put into the furnace at the time referred to. The nature and character of the letters and other papers, which escaped the flames, and which are now in evidence before the Court, justify the conclusion that the burnt package contained the letters of advice from the shippers in their consignees in New-Orleans, inclosing the bills of lading, invoices, &c., and that if possible, their destruction was contrived, and it was intended that the vessel should force the blockade of New-Orleans and deliver her cargo in that port. The letters burnt were put on board the vessel just before sailing. The letters preserved were taken from the Post-office in Bordeaux, and are mostly under cover to persons residing in Havana. It was undoubtedly supposed by the Master that these letters possessed no relation to the cargo, and that none of them would disclose the ultimate end of his voyage; otherwise these would precisely have shared the fate of the others. But in this supposition he was mistaken. These letters and papers do show that the intention was that the vessel should violate the blockade at New-Orleans.

There appears to have been no concealment or disguise of the intentions of the parties concerned in getting up this voyage in Great Britain or France. On the contrary, their intentions seem to have been openly avowed. Messrs. NARRAMORE and BISCOPHAM, of Bordeaux, writing to Messrs. CANNARD & Co., of New-Orleans, under date of the 13th of March, say: "We are going to have a British steamer here which will take 1,000 tons cargo for your port. There will be only about 150 tons of wine and brandy. The rest of the cargo will consist of coffee, preserved meats, &c. This steamer will endeavor to force the blockade. The freight is forty dollars and ten per cent. per ton, and the British Insurance Companies have insured against marine and war risks at fifteen p$r cent.; and twenty per cent., and at present they are charging twenty-five per cent. We have shipped nothing by this vessel, because, according to our judgment, this affair has been badly managed. Instead of keeping it a secret, it has been announced in Paris, in London and in Bordeaux. Of course, the American Government is well informed as to all its details, and if this merchant steamer enters your port, it must be because the commanding officer of the blockading squadron closes his eyes, but if the contrary, she must be captured."

Several other letters, some of them from shippers of goods, speak of the purpose of the *Circassian* to run the blockade. One from DESCHE & GARRIGA, of Bordeaux, to Mr. VICTOR MARDIAN, of New-Orleans, says: "This will reach you by the British steamer *Circassian*, which arrived in this port a month since, to take on board a very fine cargo with which to force the blockade of your port." One from the "York-street Flax Spinning Company," Belfast, covering an invoice of linen and cotton goods, for their correspondent in New-Orleans, says: "We take it for granted that the *Circassian*, by which we send this, will proceed to New-Orleans with her freight."

But it is unnecessary to refer to any more of these letters, which may have been written by unauthorized or ill-informed persons, and which quite clearly in a general way of the purpose of the *Circassian* to run the blockade, for the fact is clearly proved by the particular business (transaction between parties concerned in getting up the voyage. Mr. EUGENE BOUZAT, of Bordeaux, under date of the 1st of April, 1862, writes to his correspondents, Messrs. BAULARGUE & Co., of New-Orleans, and says: "We inclose you a charter party and private memorandum per *Circassian*, in order that you may have no difficulty in settling the freight by that vessel."

Now the copy of the charter party inclosed, contains an agreement between L. C. PEARSON, the owner of the vessel, and J. SOUBET, Esq., "Agent to the merchants in Paris," dated at Paris Feb. 11, 1862, wherein it is agreed that the *Circassian* shall proceed to Bordeaux, and there load, from the factors of the said merchants, a full and complete cargo; "and, being so loaded, shall proceed to Havana, Nassau or Bermuda, as ordered on sailing, and thence proceed to a port of America and to run the blockade if ordered by the freighters; and to sail for such final port of discharge within ten days, if practicable, after receiving such orders, which are to be given immediately on arrival," the freighters to pay freight at the rate of $40 per ton of twenty hundred weight, or of forty feet by measurement.

There is also in the charter-party a stipulation, that the shipowner shall not cover more than half the value of the vessel as against war risk. The private memorandum or memorandum of affreightment, inclosed in the letter with the copy of the charter-party by which the freight in New-Orleans was to be settled, is a printed form, the blanks being filled up as the parties had agreed, wherein the shipper, M. BOUZAT, hires of Mr. SOUBET, the charterer, the quantity of 50 or 55 tons of the ship at the rate of $45 per ton, bedtons 15 per cent. average and primage. The agreement then says, "Mr. J. SOUBET engages to execute the charter-party or affreightment; that is to say that the vessel shall not be disembarrassed but at the port of New-Orleans, and to the consignees engaged to force the blockade." The memorandum is signed by LAFARGUE *père* for account and with the authority of J. SOUBET," by EUGENE BOUZAT and by P. DESCOMBES, who appeared to have been the ship's agent at Bordeaux.

Now, here appears to be an express agreement between the charterer of the vessel and the shipper that the goods should not be unloaded at Havana or any other place than at New-Orleans, and for this purpose the charterer binds himself to force the blockade. The owner of the ship binds himself not to insure against war risks over one-half the value of the ship, and engages that the vessel shall run the blockade, if the freighters require. One of the freighters, at least, does require that the vessel shall run the blockade, and exacts a written agreement from the charterer that she shall. He accordingly writes to his correspondent in New-Orleans, instancing the agreement, a bill of lading and an invoice of goods, and informs him that the premium of insurance will be about twenty-five per cent.

Now, is it unreasonable to infer that other freighters, and, perhaps, nearly or quite every one of them—some seventeen, at least, in all—exacted from Mr. BOUZAT, the charterer of the vessel, a similar agreement—that is to say, that the goods should not be unloaded except at the port of New-Orleans, and for that purpose the vessel should run the blockade. It is true no other letter produced before the Court besides that of M. BOUZAT incloses a copy of the charter party and a memorandum of the affreightment, but it is equally true that not more than three or four of the letters produced have any business relation whatever to this cargo. They relate mostly to other and different business transactions.

The letters relating to the shipment of this cargo, and which ought to contain the bills of lading, invoices, &c., were burnt by the master; but had they been preserved and produced here, it is not unreasonable to suppose that they would show that the freighters very generally had taken the precaution, which M. BOUZAT had, to exact from the charterers a stipulation that their goods should be unloaded only at the port of New-Orleans, and that they had effected insurances accordingly. One of the invoices from a house in La Rochelle, inclosed to Messrs. BAULARGUE & Co., of New-Orleans, charges the premium of insurance upon the goods shipped, covering marine and war risks, at over twenty-seven per cent. of the values.

But passing by the further consideration of these letters and their inclosures, let us look at the bills of lading taken and kept by the master for his own use and convenience. They are seventeen in number, Thompster, in his deposition, says that they are like those delivered to the shippers. Fourteen of them require the goods to be delivered to the order of the shippers, two of them to Messrs. BAULARGUE & Co., who are shown by the invoice to be consignees of both goods established in New-Orleans, and one to Messrs. LAFARGUE & Co., of New-Orleans, also in the shipment. Every one of these Bills of Lading bind the vessel to carry the goods to Havana, there to report and deliver them. "Lesquelles marchandises je m'engage a porter dans mon steamer *Arabi* lien de la Havane pour y recevoir des ordres pour la destination ultérieure de la marchandise mentionné au bas desdits." &c.—on a cydre." Not one of these Bills of lading calls for a delivery of the goods at Havana. Every one of them calls for a delivery of the goods at some other port—the remaining at Havana.

Upon the whole, it is possible that testimony could be had more overwhelmingly convincing to prove that shipowner, charterer, shippers and underwriters got up and prosecuted this voyage with the deliberate purpose that the vessel, after touching at Havana, should proceed to the port of New-Orleans, and there deliver her cargo? The intention to touch at Havana in no way changed the character or criminated the criminality of the voyage, nor interrupts its continuity. The *Richmond*, 9 C. Rob., 329; the *William*, 5 C. Rob., 385; the *Maurice*, 5 C. Rob., 399; the *Bella*, 3 C. Rob., 107; the *Thompson*, Edw., 1.

The voyage, notwithstanding the intention to touch at Havana, was a voyage to New-Orleans; and although the ownership of the voyage seems to have been quite generally known in London, Paris and Bordeaux, yet the attempt is made to conceal and disguise its true character on board the vessel. The vessel is cleared for Havana; the letters are bound to be counted for New-Orleans; are put under cover and directed to Havana, and the bills of lading conceal the port of delivery. In addition to this, when the vessel is examined by the *Somerset* (supposed to be) and is ordered to admit of any argument. A simple statement of the facts decided it. The parties concerned engaged in a speculation; they took a risk. Had they succeeded, they would have made large profits. They have failed. They can complain of nobody. They will not now deem it unreasonable, if they are called upon to submit to corresponding losses.

A decree of condemnation of ship and cargo must be entered.

VESSELS SEIZED AND HELD TO KEY WEST.

Our correspondence at Key West sends us the following list of vessels which have been seized by our gunboats during the past year, and taken into the jurisdiction of the United States District Court in Florida:

Schooner *Adelaide*, from Havana, bound to Mobile or a Gulf port, with coffee. Amount of sales, $4,096 87.

Schooner *Arabella*, from Havana, bound to Mobile, with coffee. Amount of sales, $5,327 96.

Schooner *Anadonida*, from Sabine Pass, bound to Havana, with cotton. Value of vessel and cargo, $15,000. Unsold.

Privateer *Beauregard*, from Charleston, cruising. Amount of sales, $2,145 67.

Schooner *W. C. Bee*, from Charleston, bound to Nassau, with cotton. Value of vessel and cargo, $20,000. Cotton unsold. Amount of sales, $1,852.

Schooner *Great C. Baker*, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana, with cotton. Value of vessel and cargo, $15,000. Cotton unsold. Amount of sales, $100.

Schooner *Burgess*, from Mobile, bound to Havana, with cotton. Value of vessel and cargo, $12,000. Cotton unsold.

Schooner *Cora*, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana, with cotton. Value of vessel and cargo, $20,000. Cotton unsold. Amount of sales, 2662 50.

Br. steamship *Circassian*, from Bordeaux, bound to New-Orleans. Value of vessel and cargo, $300,000.

Schooner *Corydorus*, from Lake Pontchartrain, cruising. Value of vessel and cargo, $15,000.

Schooner *Emma*, from Havana, bound to St. Johns. Amount of sales, $12,322 92.

Schooner *Eugenia*, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana, with cotton. Value of vessel and cargo, $20,000. Cotton unsold. Amount of sales, $1,047 13.

Schooner *Fashion*, from Cedar Keys, bound to Nassau. Amount of sales, $263 75.

Schooner *Florida*, from Havana, bound to a Gulf port. Amount of sales, $9,040 49.

Schooner *R. C. Files*, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana, with cotton. Value of vessel and cargo, $30,000. Cotton unsold. Amount of sales, $1,003.

Schooner *Isabel*, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana. Amount of sales, $4,072 87.

Schooner *Jane*, from Havana, bound to Mobile. Value of vessel and cargo, $6,000.

Schooner *Lizzie*, from Havana, bound to New-Orleans. Amount of sales, $2,000.

Steamship *Magnolia*, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana. Amount of sales, $175,000.

Schooner *Magnolia*, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana with cotton. Value of vessel and cargo, $30,000. Cotton unsold.

Schooner *William Mallory*, from Havana, bound to Mobile. Amount of sales, $4,027 32.

Sloop *Margaret*, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana. Amount of sales, $3,249 92.

Schooner *Nonsuch*, from Mobile, bound to Havana. Value of vessel and cargo, $20,000.

Sloop *Octavia*, from Apalachicola, bound to ——. Amount of sales, $600.

Schooner *Otho Brandt*, from Cedar Keys, bound to Havana. Amount of sales, $5,013 50.

Bark *Pilgrim*, from Bordeaux, bound to New-Orleans. Amount of sales, $503.

Schooner *Prudent*, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana, with cotton, unsold. Value of vessel and cargo, $15,000. Amount of sales, $454 12.

Schooner *Princeton*, from Havana, bound to Mobile. Value of vessel and cargo, $10,000. Unsold.

Schooner *Rose*, from New-Orleans, bound for Havana, with cotton, unsold. Value of vessel and cargo, $7,500. Amount of sales, $90.

Schooner *Eugenie Smith*, from Havana, bound to New-Orleans. Amount of sales, $2,904 20.

Steamship *Storm*, from Mobile, bound to Havana, with cotton, unsold. Value of vessel and cargo, $250,000. Unsold.

Schooner *Henry Travers*, from Havana, bound to a Gulf port. Amount of sales, $7,443 76.

Schooner *Venice*, from New-Orleans, bound to Havana, with cotton, unsold. Value of vessel and cargo, $30,000. Unsold.

Steamer *A. J. Watmore*, from New-Orleans, captured in Lake Pontchartrain. Value of vessel and cargo, $20,000. Unsold.

Amount of sales, $79,289 66. Amount (estimated) remaining unsold, $1,100,000. Total estimated value of vessels and cargoes captured, $1,870,289 66.

Our Internal Improvements.

THE REAL RIVETS OF THE UNION—THEIR RELATIONS TO FOREIGN TRADE.

In making some extracts, a few days ago, from the memorial of Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, on the Enlargement of the Canal Locks, the following passage, which admirably illustrates the interdependence of the East and West, was omitted:

"The prediction in 1826, that our great interior States must eventually become the common granary of the Union, and discharge the duty of supplying subsistence to the surrounding communities, though seriously questioned at the time, is already nearly, if not entirely verified. The fundamental law of demand and supply, necessarily causing the most advantageous distribution of labor, especially in a continental nation united, like ours, under a common Government, is now, at least partially, obeyed. The wheat crop of New-York, whose principal and proper office is commerce, has already fallen to 6,861,360 bushels, hardly enough to feed her population for one-third of the year. The bushels produced in 1860 by all New-England were but 1,077,000, sufficient only for three weeks' consumption. Surely, if any portion of our whole Republic is especially interested in securing the food-bearing vessels of the Lakes from the possibility of capture or interruption, it is the three millions of sagacious, loyal and thrifty people who inhabit the granite ranges and rocky promontories of that ancient and noble family of States who, finding it easier and better to spin than to plow, compel their numerous and sparkling waterfalls, so richly scattered over their rugged country, to purchase from the fertile West one-half the bread which they raise. The magic power of the Union so entirely abolishes East and West, that the fabrics of the East are practically only the food of the West, reappearing in another shape, and in that more portable and convenient form, increasing the sum of our foreign exports.

"Our tables of exports of domestic produce for the last forty years are replete with instruction as to the commercial and fiscal value, for national purposes, of the commerce of the Lakes. The total value of breadstuffs and provisions yearly exported to foreign countries, as exhibited by those tables, was $15,241,091 in 1821; and in 1826, had actually diminished to $10,624,199; and again in 1836, to $9,626,606. Up to 1845, it had increased only to $10,745,521; but in 1847, when the agricultural products of the great interior States began to pour in heavily from the Lakes, (as shown by that unerring barometer, the Erie Canal,) it rose at once to $68,701,921.

"Since that time it has fluctuated more or less, with the varying necessities of the nations of Europe; but in 1856 the amount had reached $77,187,301, which was again increased in the year ending the 30th June, 1861, to $68,060,682, exclusive of $4,245,430 in cattle, hides, and tallow, which, for the present inquiry, might fairly be included. It is a fact of much significance that, in the year last mentioned, the total value of the cotton exported was but $34,661,492, and during the current year little or nothing, constatively showing that we shall be compelled, at least for a season, mainly to rely on our exports of food and our manufactures, which are its direct or indirect derivative, for the means of importing the duty-paying foreign commodities, from which the Treasury must derive its revenues, apart from taxation. The value of the manufactures exported in the year last mentioned, (excluding those of cotton, which were $7,967,993,) was $25,140,097, which, added to the $68,060,682 of food, makes a total export of $119,116,089. This sum will purchase its equivalent in foreign commodities, on which an average import duty of 25 per cent. would be $29,779,471; conclusively demonstrating that the commerce of the Lakes, for which these national canals furnish the necessary outlets to the seaboard, has become eminently and emphatically national in its character and consequences; that it constitutes a fundamental and vital element of our national strength, political, commercial, and fiscal; and that, in all these respects, it has now attained a national importance that American statesmen will not willingly, and cannot safely disregard.

"With the view thus presented of the direct influence of these agricultural exports in securing duty-paying imports in return, it is really difficult to prescribe a proper limit of expenditure for securing the construction of cheap and continuous navigation adequate to unlock to augment the wealth brought to the seaboard; but it is certain that the present enlargement of the New-York and Illinois canals will not cost over $20,000,000, and should increase the yearly exports by 10,000,000 of specie, the import duties on the foreign commodities which that increase would purchase would very shortly reimburse the whole expense."

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

A Rebel Account of Jackson's Raid—Large Quantities of Supplies Captured—Confederate Jubilation.

We have received a Rockingham (Va.) *Register* of May 30, published at Harrisonburgh, which contains highly-colored accounts of Jackson's raid in the Valley of the Shenandoah. It thus sums up the

RESULTS GAINED:

"Stonewall's" noble army, it is known, passed down the Valley on Tuesday morning, the 20th of May, going through New-Market and Luray to Front Royal, on the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad. It is known that he is no idler, and hurries up wherever he moves. A part of his command, under Gen. Ewell, surprised the Federal forces at Front Royal, and captured the entire encamping ground of the First Maryland Regiment, and a part of a New-York regiment. The First Maryland Regiment was taken by the true sons of that down-trodden State now in the Confederate service. The captured men were the "boys" of whom the people of this part of the Valley know something. We got 700 prisoners in all at that point, besides "an immense lot of" goods, sugar and merchandise," exceedingly valuable to us at this time. We got some 300 sacks of salt, 100 sacks of coffee, sugar, molasses, &c.; a large lot of clothing suitable for our soldiers; a great many small arms, and ammunition other valuables too tedious to mention. The property captured is said to be worth at least $1,000,000. We regret to state that Carleton Sheets, Fletcher and Paxton on our side, were killed at Front Royal. Not many others were killed on either side at Front Royal.

Retreating from Front Royal, Jackson came nearly his appearance near Middletown, on the macadamized pike, awaiting for Gen. BANKS. He hadn't long to wait, for BANKS was running with all possible celerity from Strasburgh toward Winchester, at which point EWELL and best his corps, with the view, also, of offering BANKS and his "grand army" the salutations of several amongst soldiers. JACKSON engaged BANKS' flank near Middletown, while EWELL pried his right near Winchester. JACKSON engaged them about 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the fight lasting but a short time. It was renewed again early on Sunday morning, by our boys, who pitched into the enemy vigorously. The enemy were soon upon the run again, and away they went down the road toward Winchester, and across toward Romney, and every other way that offered a chance of escape from JACKSON. Our army then commenced "picking up" the frightened fugitives, and by the time they reached Winchester our prisoners could be counted by the thousands. From Sunday morning up to Monday our cavalry were actively engaged in taking prisoners. They have taken the largest lot of frightened Yankees ever seen in Virginia. The utter rout and demoralization of the whole army was complete.

We captured, of course, immense stores of almost all kinds. Wagons, horses, artillery, ammunition, guns; in a word, nearly all the camp equipage and appointments of a splendidly armed and equipped army fell into our hands. They were too in their stampede in Winchester; but our boys got it out, and saved the ammunition.

They ran on from Winchester toward Martinsburgh, whence our cavalry still pursued them. We also got large stores at Martinsburgh.

A large number of the negroes stolen in the Valley were also captured along with their unfortunate Yankee friends and brethren. We have heard the number stated at 400, including all ages, sexes and conditions; but this may possibly be an exaggeration. The property we captured is estimated to be worth several millions of dollars. We got more "stuff" than fell into our hands at the battle of Manassas.

The people of Winchester were so delighted to see the Yankees chased out and of, that they could hardly contain themselves at all. Our gallant boys were met in the streets with good things to eat, clothing and every comfort they stood sorely in need of, and they seized sumptuously after their hard race after the enemy.

We have not been able, as yet, to procure a list of all the casualties on our side; but we are sorry to know that our glorious victory was not entirely bloodless. Among others who fell in the forefront of the fight near Winchester, was our young friend and acquaintance, JOHN HENRY HALTERMEYER, son of our neighbor, C. F. HALTERMEYER, who was shot in the head and mortally wounded. He was a noble boy, intelligent, courageous, and full of patriotism. He went from the *Register* office; we knew his manly qualities, and we will be pardoned for throwing a flower upon his early grave. He died in the 19th year of his age. He was a member of the Muhlenburg Rifles.

Capt. R. C. MASON, of the Tenth Regiment, was wounded in one of his feet, as was also private GEO. AXLINE, of Capt. MASON's company. Neither of these wounds is supposed to be dangerous. The balance of the boys belonging to Harrisonburgh and vicinity were uninjured.

We hope to get full particulars of the whole affair for publication next week. Of one thing, however, we can safely assure the good people of the Valley, they will never again be troubled by the stiff-arrogant, vain, proud, cowardly, hook-nosed Massachusetts Yankee, BANKS, and the reckless, thieving, plundering troops which he had the honor to command. JACKSON (hurrah for JACKSON!) and EWELL have broken him up and taken his whole stock! God be praised for this last act of His goodness to us!

REBEL LOSSES.

The same paper gives the following account of the "depredations" committed by our soldiers:

"Some localities suffered more than others from their depredations. In and around Harrisonburgh, for instance, many persons suffered losses in negroes, horses, wagons, provender, bacon, flour, &c., while in some other sections of the county they did but little damage. Amongst others in this vicinity, who were "protected" by the presence of the night mention Mrs. Julia Smith, Mr. Philip Liggett, A. C. Bryan, Esq., Major Abraham Byrd, A. M. Newman, Esq., Rev. M. Kyle, Rev. Wm. H. Ruffner and others; Dr. Newman suffering a loss in negroes, horses, &c., &c., amounting to $8,000 or $9,000. They made themselves exceedingly disagreeable to the family of this last-named gentleman. Other persons in town also sustained losses of negroes, who absconded during the stay of the Yankees with us. Amongst others who lost negroes, we may mention our Postmaster, Mr. SMITH, who lost two; Mr. M. H. EFFINGER, who lost one; Dr. J. W. GORDON, who lost one; A. C. BRYAN, one; Mrs. WARREN, one; A. B. HENNEBERGER, one; A. B. IRICK, two; Mrs. AMES, one, and Mrs. ELIZABETH CONRAD, one.

Whether all these negroes were persuaded to leave their pleasant and comfortable homes by their and our enemies, or whether they left without their advice and persuasion, we are not able to state; yet we feel sure that a majority of them would never have abandoned their homes but for the presence of the invader here.

There are also other individual sufferers in town by the robberies of the Yankees; but the foregoing list embraces the chief and heaviest losers.

In other sections of the country considerable quantities of provisions, &c., were taken and appropriated without compensation, and negroes were either encouraged, persuaded or induced to run off. On Linville's Creek, De Witt Coffman was robbed of 90 head of fat cattle, worth not less than $6,000; also of corn, oats, &c., whole loss not less than $7,000 or $8,000; John Miller of a horse, saddle and bridle, hay and corn, worth not less than $1,000; Geo. H. Carisman (heretofore a good *Union* man) of 45 cattle and corn, valued at $3,600 or $4,000; John K. Buery (another good *Union* man) of 90 odd barrels of flour and hay; Jacob N. Cowan of a load of corn; Daniel Kyle, of three loads of corn; Giles Berlin, of fourteen loads of corn and oats; Mrs. Bowman, widow of David P. Bowman, deceased, (they "protect" the property of widows and orphans, too!) of a valuable horse; besides others who sustained smaller losses of provisions, &c. West of Linville's Creek there were also losses of negroes and other property. Joseph Cromer lost a negro, cattle, &c.; Geo. Shaver, a negro; John Burkholder, a negro (the only hand he had); Col. J. H. Hopkins, a negro and corn; Major D. K. Hopkins, a negro.

On the road between Dayton and Bridgewater, John Herring, Esq., who had also been one of the warmest friends of the *Union* in the county, also suffered severely in loss of negroes, provisions, stock, &c.

The Smith's Creek Valley, all the way through Rockingham down to New-Market, was also terribly scourged by the presence of the enemy. Cattle, horses, hay, corn, &c., &c., were taken in numbers and 'quantities to suit' the enemy, who asked no favors of a helpless and an unarmed people. In a word, they 'helped themselves' without let or hindrance, to whatever they wanted. A number of negroes absconded and thus swelled the losses of property entailed upon that section. We have heard of one gentleman at New-Market, JOHN STRAYER, Esq., who lost some $20,000 or $25,000 in negroes and other property.

We have simply referred to the appropriation by the Lincoln hirelings of whatever they needed to feed themselves and their horses. We have not alluded to the depredations committed upon hen-roosts, spring-houses, dairies, &c., &c. These were very numerous, and marked their devastating track wherever they went."

—A correspondent with the army before Richmond writes: "To show what a man our Brig.-Gen. PATTERSON is, I will describe him. He dresses even worse than our own privates, though in the same kind of clothes, and wears an old felt hat. You are certain to see him any and everywhere, on horseback, with a long rope around his horse's neck; always has a kind word for both officers and men, and can be frequently seen in the centre of a group of soldiers, laughing and chatting with them. In a very recent skirmish, the General rode over and asked an officer what he meant by leaving his post, and was informed by the officer that the enemy had got their range and was firing at them. Said the General, 'That's what you came here for, to be knocked out of your saddles. Don't you leave again until ordered to do so. If you do, I will send you back to Pennsylvania. Let them fire, they can't hurt any one;' and turning to his aid, remarked

THE TURF.

Spring Meetings at Philadelphia, New-York and Boston.

The very capital and extraordinary sport afforded the patrons of the turf at Lexington, Ky., during the Spring meeting there, and the announcements concerning the races yet to come off in the three great cities of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, have excited a degree of interest in the "noble sport," among people fond of such entertainment, which has been rarely preeclaimed.

On Saturday last, Capt. MORRIS and Hon. ED. WARD, well known in sporting circles, arrived at Philadelphia, with their magnificent strings of race-horses. The Captain, according to the *Spirit of the Times*, brought the three flying mares, viz.: *Molly Jackson*, the first winner of the Kentucky four-mile Challenge Vase, and winner at the same meeting of the best three-mile race ever run; *Idlewild*, who holds the Vase now, and can be backed against any horse in the world for $50,000, a single dash from one mile to four; and *Annie Forrie*, a famous two-mile mare, well known all through the West and South. Besides these, the very best of American blood, namely, Capt. MORRIS' large stable contains the fine young horses *Stallion*, by Revenue, who beat *Bettie Ward* in the great four-mile race; the Ghalleon Vase at Louisville, when *Molly Jackson* won it; *Reporter*, a noted winner, by *Lexington*, out of an Eclipse mare; *Pope Suigert*, a stepson, by *Lexington*, out of a Glencoe mare. In the three-year-old stakes, and a filly by *Lexington*, in the stake, play or pay, at New-York. The well-known stables of Dr. WILSON and Mr. CLAY were reported by Mr. WARD and Capt. MORRIS, on the way; and certain to arrive. So that *Lightning*, the Champion four-miler, *Bettie Ward*, *Hillsborough*, the English colt by *Stockwell*, and others of equal fame, have joined the wonderful mares, and Mr. WARD's stable increased. In the course of this week, Col. CASSEDAY and Mr. ALEXANDER's stables may be looked for; and in this latter, the famous imported West Australian colt, likely to dispute the three-mile race at New-York with *Lightning*, *Idlewild*, or *Molly Jackson*, and others, of the highest reputation. The trial enterprise inaugurated in England by Mr. THE BADGER, between the English and American racer, and which lately stood in the wet there, in the race between the American filly *Miss Brown* and the pick of the great English stables for the Oaks at Epsom, will be continued here, upon American soil, in the meeting held under the auspices of Mr. CASSADY, over the Union Course. Here the West Australian colt, whose unrivaled sire united the strains of *Melbourne* and *Touchstone*, and *Hillsborough*, whose famous progenitor combined those of *Irish Birdcatcher* and *Glencoe*, will dispute the palm of victory with the great representatives of the *Vandal* and *Boston* blood!

There will be seven stables present at the Philadelphia meeting, and a larger number here.

The meeting commences at the Sutton Park Course on Monday, June 23, and continues four days. On the first day, the following stakes and purses will be run for:

Stake for three-year olds, mile heats; $200 subscription, $50 forfeit; six or more entries to fill the stake; second-best to receive back his stake; track to add $250, if two or more start. The list is closed with ten entries.

There will also be offered a purse of $250, two miles out; free for all ages. Horses that have won in Kentucky, at the Spring meeting, will be excluded from starting for this purse.

On the second day, a purse of $500 is offered, two-mile heats, free for all ages; and, on the same day, a magnificent enameled gold watch, richly inlaid with diamonds, and chain to match, free only to saddle-horses; free for all white riders; weight to be carried, 150 lbs. half-mile heats; value of watch, $300; entrance fee, $10; three or more entries to fill the race. No horse will be eligible to contend for this prize unless he shall have been used as an ordinary saddle-horse, nor will any horse be eligible who has *started for a public purse*, either in the United States or Canada within two years. Gentlemen making entries for this prize will be required to pledge themselves that, in the event of winning it, they intend making it a present to a lady. Winner of the ladies' gift at Philadelphia excluded from starting.

Also, a sweepstakes for three-year-olds.

On Monday, July 7, a purse of $600 will be run for by horses of all ages, at two-mile heats.

On Wednesday, July 9, a race will be run for $500, mile heats, best three in five.

Thursday, July 10, will be the last day, on which occasion a grand race will be contested for $1,000 at three-mile heats, for all ages.

Mr. JOHN L. CASSADY, the manager of these races, announces that ten stables of race-horses will be present to contest for these purses, comprising not only a number of race-horses, but more first-class ones than were ever seen in the North at one time before. In addition to those already named, there will be *Millington*, *Idlewild*, *Molly Jackson*, *Lucas Farrie*, *Nicholas I.*, *Lightning*, *Bettie Ward*, *Sailor Boy*, *Pope Swigert*, *Ella D.*, *Austerlitz*, *Solferino*, and many others, giving an assurance of the best racing ever seen in the North.

The programme for Boston will be made out at the close of the meeting at Philadelphia.

The Soldiers' Hospital at Newark.

THE LOCATION—THE ACCOMMODATIONS AND THE PATIENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been my pleasant and patriotic duty to make the tour of the various military hospitals now in operation in the City of New-York and vicinity, and I have written columns in portraying their liberal advantages, but have not favored your readers with the perusal of more than one of these eloquent descriptions, which one referred to the Ladies' Home, on Lexington-avenue. Now, during a sojourn in the "Jerseys," which classic soil is very irreverently alluded to by fast Gothamites as a foreign possession, I must send you a little word about the most perfectly home looking hospital that I ever saw. It is just now the pet institution of Newark, (the ladies particularly,) and is situated at the foot of Centre-street. Its wards—spacious gives you no idea of the length and breadth, though the ceilings are too low—would accommodate almost any number, I was going to say, but the large-hearted Jerseyman have no notion of crowding their noble sacrifices, and have therefore prepared for only 300. The more disabled of these are, as they are brought in, hoisted in their respective floors by means of a capital contrivance, which responds to a lift tendered by a fifty-horse-power engine, that from its mysterious nook somewhere in the cellar, makes its influence felt throughout the utility processes of the building, although it makes no noise to disturb anybody. One hundred and two beds are at present erected in the medical ward alone, which occupies the first floor of the Hospital Department. The story above this is sufficiently ample to stow away, according to the Jersey method, aforementioned, some three hundred invalids. The large bath-room on the second floor is furnished with a row of tubs nicely arranged with every convenience of supply and waste pipes; sinks and fresh baths being also at hand. From the end windows of this room is seen the reserve ward, which is in an adjacent building, and is kept in readiness to receive any bad fever cases or other contagious diseases. It is distinct from the main hospital, save by the connection of a short gallery upon the second story. Gas is abundantly provided throughout the building. When it is remembered that these premises were not originally intended for any other than mercantile uses, and were taken hold of, cleansed, renovated and fitted up for patients in the short space of three days, too much credit cannot be given to the Superintendent and his coöperators. The internal affairs are overlooked by the Superintendent, Mr. MARCUS L. WARD, and a matron, who are the only salaried officials. The medical direction is in the hands of Dr. JOS. B. JACKSON and Dr. J. A. NUMSEN.

The kitchen department is under the management of ladies of Newark, who assist in completing the comfortable arrangements for the patients. The table in the large mess-room gave evidence of their ample and appetizing provision. After their repast the convalescent are allowed to lounge and read the papers in this room, which in dimensions is so nearly like all out-o'-doors, that no interference with the table serving is consequent. A sewing room is also a feature of interest, for here the nimble fingers ply the busy needle, and many a drop of heart's blood on "seam and gusset and band," may carry to the wearer thereof evidences of brave combat with cold steel, for their sakes who meet it not at the needle's point, but in battle array. The responsibilities of the sewing room are divided so as not to become burdensome on any one set of ladies, and various committees are formed for purchasing, cutting, giving out, &c. The President and Vice-President are elected for the continual term of the committees, and from different portions of the city.

The whole establishment is under the auspices of Gov. OLDEN, of New-Jersey. The Governor's power seems to be almost unlimited, and he has used it to great advantage in the present instance. The generality of the cases are not of a dangerous character, and what with a fair proportion of the debility, the prevalent chills along the river banks of the Passaic, and the home comforts supplied the invalids, their ailments, of whatever kind, have yielded rapidly. The capacities of this hospital have not as yet been tested, and let us hope they never may be—save as premise looks for the brave "Jersey Blues" in front of Richmond.

E. * * * * * *

Gallant Action of a Coast Survey Party.

REPORT OF MR. BOUTELLE AND MR. JOHN E. BRADFORD.

UNITED STATES COAST SURVEY STEAMER *Bibb*, PORT ROYAL, S. C., May 24, 1862.

DEAR SIR: We arrived at Stono entrance on Monday P. M., had the channel partially marked before dark, and completely marked before 9 A. M. Tuesday.

I desire to call your particular attention to the inclosed copy of Mr. BRADFORD's report of the capture of a rebel picket at Old Battery Fort, James Island. All the naval officers speak in high terms of the coolness displayed by Messrs. BRADFORD and BOYD, taken so entirely by surprise as they were. The boat's crew of Mr. BRADFORD consisted of "contrabands," and were not armed; my gig's crew were armed. The officers each had the usual navy revolver in their belts, and their rifles, carried by a couple of the sharpshooters, while they were using their instruments. I am glad to say that the negroes with the rifles did not run, but, imitating their officers' coolness, came up at once to the fighting mark. The white men of the crew all did well.

Under the circumstances, and by advice of Capt. MARDIAGE, senior naval officer, I decided to omit the survey until our troops had secure possession of the works on James Island. They are very strong, especially on Cole's Island, and I am utterly astonished at their abandonment by the rebels. The usual Chinese trick of "Quaker," or wooden guns, had been resorted to.

You will see that our duties are not carried on in entire security. Several times our parties have been in much danger, and I have not thought it worth reporting, but in this case we have begged the first prisoners, since Pulaski, in the commencement of the attack on Charleston, and the master seems worth a special report. Yours, respectfully,

(Signed) CHAS. O. BOUTELLE,
Asst. U. S. Coast Survey, Com. Steamer *Bibb*.
Prof. A. D. BACHE, Supt. U. S. Coast Survey.

UN

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Sunday passed without a battle before Richmond, though the skirmishers of each army were constantly engaged with each other. The two armies are still in close proximity. There was little artillery firing all day Saturday, and at night everything indicated a general engagement was at hand. The rebels advanced in strong force on our lines during the night, but were gallantly repulsed with great slaughter. The rebels retreated again. They are evidently afraid to take the initiative again, or to advance their batteries sufficiently to reach our lines. Deserters state that the rebels have suffered severely in the late battles. Their dead, left on the field, are piled in heaps. Many are stripped entirely—most of their wounded, after being brought in, have died. Only fifteen hundred rebels were captured by us during the battles. Many of the rebel wounded, it is said, have been left on the field. Deserters state that the rebels have no confidence in Gen. Lee, and that the feeling of the army is against him. Gen. Longstreet is the favorite. Deserters also state that the Richmond papers have been publishing false accounts of the battles, and that the rebels have been deceived by them. Deserters also state that the rebels have been informed that Gen. McClellan was killed in the battle of Friday, and that Gen. Pope was in command of our army

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Proposed Increase of Tariff Rates.

THE CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 22.

A QUIET SUNDAY.

For many weeks we have had no such quiet Sunday in Washington as this has been. The Sewardoyalty ball in proclaiming "Another Union Victory," have lately been silent, and no records have been made at the hotels or dancing-saloons, to indicate any more excitement than in the "piping times of peace."

THE TARIFF AMENDMENT.

The Tariff Amendment bill has been printed. It is considered very generally approved. Comparatively few changes will be attempted by the House. Several protectionist New-York members are here, and others are expected, to-day, to-morrow, and Tuesday, to protest against the policy in the bill which declares that the proposed increased duties shall be paid upon goods already in bond. The bill is to be discussed in the House on Wednesday, and it is expected that Monday and Tuesday will be given to the consideration of the Tax Bill, which is to come from the Conference Committee in the morning.

THE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

The Camp of Instruction will be located at some point on the north side of the Potomac, (less than Alexandria, but below points being planted in good water). Gen. Casserly has been designated as Chief of Instruction for the Camp, but it is very probable he will be required by Gen. McClellan, in whose army he now is, to remain with his regiment.

VOLUNTEER RECRUITING.

The troops in and around Washington have been all carefully inspected, and arrangements made for the proper disposition of such as are sent here. The cavalry regiments have been placed under command of Gen. Stoneman, an experienced cavalry officer, for the purpose of being thoroughly fitted for the field.

SENDING HOME OF DISABLED OR BAD MEN.

An order, suggested by Surgeon-Gen. SMITH, of Pennsylvania, will be made by the Secretary of War, giving to United States Quartermasters authority to furnish free order of sending to worthy soldiers, who, in Volney Scott Corcoran's line, have been rendered lame or destroyed on the battle-field. The regulation must be sent in approved by the Surgeon-General, Medical Director. This will avoid much of the destitution, suffering and delay subsequent upon the wounded after battle.

THE CASE OF MR. HAYS.

The case of Dr. HAYS, discussed last week by Secretary SEWARD, is nothing more nor less than a "put-up job," and the Commission in the Custom-House of this City, before which Dr. Surgeon-General HAMMOND appeared yesterday, have obtained important facts in the case—one being that the declaration made by Dr. HAYS to the Surgeon-General, requesting the Secretary of War to order the Commissioners of Alien Passports to grant him passports to go to Europe, was false in fact, as appears by the records of the Department. All Dr. HAYS's statements in relation to prisoners will pass through him. He will establish regulations for issuing clothing to prisoners, and will direct the manner in which all funds arising from the saving of rations at prison hospitals, or otherwise, shall be accounted for, and disbursed by the regular disbursing officers of the Department in providing, under existing regulations, such articles as may be absolutely necessary for the welfare of the prisoners. He will select positions for camps, for prisoners or prison camps, and will cause plans and estimates for the necessary buildings to be prepared and submitted to the Quartermaster-General, upon whose approval they will be posted by officers of the Quartermaster's Department. He will, if practicable, visit the several prison-camps once a month. Loyal citizens who may be found among the prisoners of war, confined on false accusations, or through mistake, may lay their cases before the Commissary-General of prisoners, who will submit them to the Secretary of War. The Commissary-General is authorized to grant paroles to prisoners on recommendation of the medical officer attending the prison, in case of extreme illness, but under no other circumstances.

THE STEAMSHIPS MADE NO MATERIAL.

The steamships ordered to be fully aware of the fact that the Government is fully entrenched to the Pacific to begin its full and successful operation. Such is the fact, as it is ascertained from official sources, and correspondents can send their California letters now each day in the week, certainly as regularly and with as much celerity as by the weekly steamers via the Isthmus.

The steamships of late have all been refitted, new engines and equipments are on the route, and sufficient military force to protect the line are now in position, so that there is no reason to anticipate further danger of interruption. The time occupied by the overland coach in the trip from St. Joseph, Mo., to Placerville, Cal., from now until next Winter, will not exceed nineteen days. Add four days for the trip between this city and St. Joseph, (the regular railroad time is less than three days), and eighteen hours for that between Placerville and San Francisco, and we have a total time of not less than twenty-four days, or one day less than the average time of the steamers.

Thus it will be seen, correspondents in New-York and Boston may dispatch their California letters on another day, with a probability that the copy sent overland will reach its destination in advance of that sent via the Isthmus, and of course all letters sent overland almost twenty days may be expected to gain at least as many days over those sent by the corresponding steamer as there are between their dates and the steamer day. The advantages of the overland mail (for all correspondence from Western New-York and the Northwestern States, or for all destined to points in California, east or north of Sacramento City, or in Carson Valley and the Washoe silver region, are enormous, with greater than in the case of correspondence from the Atlantic seaboard.

In view of the great importance of the proposed route, the Government should not forget to improve every facility. The overland mail," as the overland stages are known here, is carrying private matter, it must also mean that their facilities for making quick time with passengers and the latter mail only are greatly increased.

THE MAIL TO BEAUFORT, N. C.

The Post-office Department has contracted with Gen. W. TAYLOR to carry the mails from Beaufort to New-York and back daily. Within the past week several old post-offices in Virginia have been re-opened.

CHURCHES FOR HOSPITALS.

The congregations of churches devoted to hospital purposes, assembled in the various halls and public rooms of the city, all of them worshipping, it is hoped, with consciences clear, because of the sacrifices made for the benefit and comfort of the sick and wounded patriots who have nobly suffered in their country's cause. The day has been the warmest of the season, but owing to the excellent ventilation of the hospitals, the patients have been very comfortable.

In addition to the ten or twelve churches to be occupied as hospitals, workmen were employed to-day erecting extensive frame buildings for similar purposes.

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

The Surgeon-General of the United States having requested, in behalf of the indefatigable services of one hundred sisters of charity, a company of thirty-five of their number arrived here from the North on Thursday evening, and proceeded at once to the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, corner of G and Tenth streets. Yesterday they departed for their destination at Fortress Monroe, where, it is understood, they will be assigned to duty in the two hospitals, and on board the transport vessels. Another company of these noble women will soon follow.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The ratified copies of the Postal Convention and Extradition treaty, concluded with Mexico in December last, the ratifications of which were exchanged in the City of Mexico on the 25th ult., by Mr. PLUMB, will probably be presented to Congress to-morrow.

THE CASE OF GEN. WOOD.

Gen. F. THOMPSON, late editor of the New-York *Daily News*, arrested recently, arrived here yesterday, was placed on his parole, and will appear before the House Committee of the Judiciary to-morrow (a, it is suspected, the cause of Gen. Wood).

Reinforcements of Government at Suffolk and Norfolk in the Headmost Emergency.

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL BATES,
ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., covering a copy of Special Order No. 68, and other papers, and requesting my opinion whether, under the circumstances, you had authority to issue that order.

The order in question is in these words:

"2. Col. WILLIAM WEER, having been illegally deposed by the Governor of Kansas, is restored to his command of the Kansas Fourth Regiment Kansas Volunteers. An escort may have been given by the Governor of Kansas sufficient to overawe resistance of the Fourth Regiment with either Kansas troops are hereby rescinded, and the regiment will be marched to Leavenworth and be mustered out of service."

The question is put prior to the date of the order which this question arises, there are some things necessary to its intelligent consideration, which I am compelled to assume as true, without explicit information. And it is only on this assumed basis of fact that I now undertake to express an opinion. If I am wrong in my assumption, you, having the means of knowing the truth, will be best able to estimate the value of my conclusions.

I assume, then, that the Fourth Regiment of Kansas Volunteers was one of the volunteer regiments authorized by the act of Congress, approved on the 4th of July, 61, to be mustered into the service of the United States, and that Col. WEER was duly appointed, mustered into the service of the United States; that Col. WILLIAM WEER was its commanding officer, and that since the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, and whilst in that service, the Governor of Kansas has attempted to depose Col. WEER from his command, and he consolidate it with other Kansas troops.

If these be the facts, in my opinion the action of the Governor of Kansas was without authority of law, and Order No. 68 was a proper and legal exercise of the power of the Secretary of War, as the minister of the President of the United States.

By the second section of the act of July 29, 1861, the volunteers accepted by the President are made "subject to the rules and regulations governing the army of the United States," and they are to be formed "by the President into regiments of infantry, with the proportions of such numbers of cavalry and artillery as he may direct, &c., and be organized as in the regular service." The same section designates the officers of these regiments, and provides, further, the mode of appointment.

Among the rules and regulations governing the army of the United States, to which these volunteers are thus subjected, are the rules and articles of war, one of which (the 11th) declares that a commissioned officer shall not be discharged the service, but by order of the President of the United States, or by sentence of a General Court-martial. (Brightly, 76.) This rule is as applicable to the commissioned officers of volunteers mustered into the service of the United States under the act of 29th July, 1861, as it is to commissioned officers of the regular army. If the action of the Governor of Kansas, in deposing Col. WEER, was intended to discharge him from the service, it was directly in the face of this rule, and is, of course, utterly illegal.

But, if it was only intended to remove him from the command of the Fourth Regiment of Kansas Volunteers, it was not less illegal, for that regiment having been accepted by the President and mustered into the service of the United States, was under the command of the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief, and was under the command of the Governor of Kansas. A mere removal from a small field of quarters that the Governors of the States have the right to control the organization of the troops from their respective States, even after they are received into the service of the United States, and I presume it was under this impression that the Governor of Kansas attempted to interfere with the organization of the Fourth Regiment in the present instance. If so, he was greatly mistaken. It is true that by the Constitutions of most, if not all, of the States, the Governor is made Commander-in-Chief of the militia—but he remains Commander-in-Chief only until the militia are called into the actual service of the United States, when by the National Constitution (Art. 2, sec. 2) the President becomes their Commander-in-Chief. It is not necessary to consider whether any distinction exists between the militia and volunteers accepted under the act of July 22, 1861, since in neither case are the troops, in the service of the United States, less under the command of the President; and none of the constitutional reservations in favor of militia will help the claim of the Governor of a State to interfere with the organization of a regiment from his State, either by removing its officers or consolidating it with other troops, after it has entered the National service. Those reservations are found in the 17th clause of sec. 8, Art. 1, of the Constitution, which confers on Congress the power "to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." But even if the right of the Governor, under the laws of the State he represents, to appoint the officers and train the militia be unquestioned, the power attempted to be exercised here was neither of these. It was the power to remove an officer, and destroy a regimental organization, the officer and the regiment being in the National service. If the Governor can do these, or either of these things, he can remove all the officers, and disband all the regiments from his State. And, if one Governor can do so, all the Governors of the States possess the same power. Neither is there any limit of time or place to the exercise. So that if the Governor of Kansas can sustain his assumption in this case, a combination of Governors might utterly disorganize an army in the face of the enemy it was called out to meet, or disband it entirely. If the power to do this or anything like it exists, it must be found in the Constitution, for the whole scope of the legislation of Congress is at war with it, being all founded on the assumption that the troops furnished from the States to the National Government are, when in its service, under the exclusive control of the President, as Commander-in-Chief, subject to the rules for their organization, arming, discipline and government, which Congress may establish.

Giving to the constitutional reservations in favor of the States the most liberal construction which can be claimed for them, they confer no right on the State authorities to disturb the organization of militia or volunteer regiments in the National service, or to interfere in any way with the control which the President, under the National Constitution and laws, shall exercise over them.

Recognizing the constitutional reservation of the appointment of officers referred to, Congress, in the act of July 22, 1861, has provided that when vacancies occur in any of the companies of volunteers, the officers as high as Captain shall be elected to fill them by the men of such companies, and when vacancies in the regiments occur, above the rank of Captain, they shall be filled by the votes of the commissioned officers of such regiment, and all officers so elected shall be commissioned by the respective Governors of the States, or by the President of the United States. But this does not by the remotest implication give to the Governor who may commission an officer the right to depose him when he is once elected, commissioned and received into the service of the United States. By the section just quoted, the right to take away the commission is, in a certain case, given to the commander of a separate department or a detached army, with the approval of the President, but it is nowhere given to the Governor of a State, and in my opinion, it does not exist.

That the Governors of the loyal States have, both personally and officially, rendered most valuable and effective service to the National Government in its efforts to suppress the present insurrection, is well known. And this service, with many of them, has not ceased when the troops of their States are in the service and pay of the United States. For the devoted and patriotic efforts of some of these Chief Magistrates, in ministering to the wants of their soldiers in the field, will shine among the brightest incidents of the war. But these labors are in aid of the Government, and with its approbation. They are performed, not because it is a legal duty imposed by Congress, or, in many instances, even by their respective States, but under the impulse of a generous humanity and patriotism. Of course, such assistance to the Government can afford no good pretext for any interference with the organization or control of regiments mustered into the National service.

It seems hardly necessary to add, that if the Fourth Regiment of Kansas Volunteers have been accepted and mustered into service under the act of 25th July, 1861, chapter 17, or the second section of the act of 31st July, 1861, chapter 25, the foregoing remarks apply to them with as much force as if they had been accepted and mustered in under the act of 22d July, 1861, since the two acts first named are supplementary to that act, and all its provisions are extended to those acts.

I am, therefore, clearly of opinion, if the facts above assumed be true, that you had full authority in law to issue the order in question.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD BATES, Attorney-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

AMUSEMENTS.

The last week closed Opera; we should presume until it may commence in the approaching Fall, and closed it with such a mass of attractions as the Wednesday, for its low price of admission, as may well render next season prospectively, be managers, an ordeal as it not a decisive attempt. Madame Rosenthal in "Il Trovatore," with Brignoli, Madame D'Angri and Amodio, Madame Heilbronn in a scene from "L'Elisir d'Amore," and Gassier all the piece, were enough for musical attraction; while Heilbronn displayed to the audience the mode of doing one of his tricks, and offered them who were present what they seemed to consider the greatest attraction of the evening. But in showing them how it was done, he did not give them the skill to do it, and consequently we fear that innumerable brass rings will be manufactured to very little purpose, being a doubled advantage to the workers in metal, but very little to amateur magicians. Madame Rosenthal confirmed the favorable opinion we have already expressed of her, and if, as is, we hear, her intention, she goes to Milan to study, we have little hesitation in prognosticating brilliant future for her.

This evening there will also be another musical attraction at the Academy of Music, which, independent of its artistic claims upon public support, appeals to us for a patriotic purpose. This is the grand concert given by our Shakespeare Literary Association, in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission. When such artists as Miss KELLOGG, Madame D'ANGRI, Mr. S. B. MILLS and SIGNORINI, with the choice of the Philharmonic Society, announced by the able Mr. THOMAS and ERCKEL, appear for such a purpose, the building ought not to have a single seat unoccupied. The value of the Sanitary Commission to our army must be present to all, and demands support for its performance which is given to aid it, by the positive claims of its utility and value to those who are fighting our battles.

Also, this evening, there is to be a concert at Dodworth's Hall, in aid of sick and wounded soldiers. Messrs. S. B. MILLS, WM. MASON, THOMAS TAMAS, F. ROSENTHAL and an amateur vocal quartette, have volunteered their services.

Sensible people, seeking relaxation on these Summer evenings, will certainly prefer places where they find the most liberal allowance of fresh air, combined with a choice variety of entertainment. In the competition between dramatic, musical and terpsichorean performances as given within the walls of a theatre, or surrounded by the refreshing accessories of pleasant out-door promenades, cool arboreal retreats and plashing fountains, the theatre is bound to have the worst of it. The great deliberation of our nightly existence, for the next two months, will be relied from heat and dust and bored-up atmosphere charged with the vapors of undiluted ennui; and the man who, at this season of the year, whilst pleasurably ministering to the delight of our eyes and ears, at the same time fans our heated brows, with gentle breezes, absolutely assumes the dimensions of a public benefactor. Contemplated from this point of view, Mr. NIXON becomes a philanthropist of the first water. He has effectively supplied a great public want, and, in proportion to the urgency of that want, does he deserve the gratitude and support of the community.

New-York has not known, within the memory of this generation, at least so attractive and well-conducted a place of Summer entertainment as NIXON'S Cremorne Gardens and Palace of Music. Whether as regards locality, general management or the character of the amusements provided, Enough Knight probably be surpassed, there is no hazard in saying it has not here been equalled. Situated at the junction of Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, it commands a wide section of the most respectable part of the City, tempting at their very doors a large enough class of desirable patrons to make up quite a reliable regular attendance, while the facilities for reaching it from more distant parts are so complete and easily discovered, that neither resident nor country visitor can find excuse for neglecting to go and see what NIXON has to give them. Managed by thoroughly practical and experienced people, there is no department of its administration that is not capably and satisfactorily filled. As to the character of amusements offered, too much can scarcely be said in the way of commendation. Mr. NIXON has acted on the rational system of not trying to give folks more than they want for their money; but, instead, seeks to attain that happy medium of first-rate quality which, in quantity, leaves you a titillating appetite for more. There is scarcely a performer engaged by him who is not in the front rank of his or her profession. In the Palace of Music ("and the Poetry of Motion" it should be called) he lets us hear vocalists like ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS, Mme. STRAKOSCH and CARLOTTA PATTI. The first three have severally made reputations at the Academy of Music; the last, had she tried her fortunes on the operatic stage, would be to-day in the height of as brilliant a career as that achieved by her younger sister ADELINA. There is not in the country so charming and accomplished a singer; not one who has so fresh and sympathetic a voice, united to so excellent a method, so much good taste and conscientiousness.

In the selection of his leading dancers, Mr. NIXON has shown equal judgment. Senorita CUBAS and Mlle. THERESA are unrivalled in their respective styles of light fantastic evolution. CUBAS is perhaps the best exponent out of the voluptuous, dashing Spanish school, and THERESA developes herself in the gymnastic pas de bas to perfection. They are ably seconded by Senior XIMENES and Mons. WIESECKE. Naturally, NIXON, whose greatest previous triumphs have been in the circus line, feels impelled to introduce upon his programme an episode equestrian. Madame TOURNAIRE is his special star of what he would call the *Ménage*, and she is assisted by divers other horsemen and women of fearless enterprise and agility. Altogether, the Cremorne Gardens is about the most advisable thing we can recommend a discriminating public to do.

Next in the way of peculiar adaptation to the exigencies of a heated term, is NIBLO'S—"Theatre," as it is entitled now, though it never had a better claim to the name of "Garden." The little plot of ground between the theatre proper and the Metropolitan Hotel has been newly fitted up for the behoof of strolling groups among the audience, who care not to sit out the tedious interval between the second and third sets of the pieces played. Here, too, are fountains and flowers, and the harmonious rustle of umbrageous trees; here, too, (as at NIXON'S,) a well-appointed refreshment saloon, whither ladies can innocently be induced to adjourn for recuperation on ice-cream and Roman punch.

The performances announced at Niblo's for this week, are an unquestionable improvement on those of the past fortnight. "The Syren" is not a popular piece of its kind, and, though very fairly presented, has not drawn overwhelming crowds; but to-night the bill of fare is changed entirely, and changed decidedly for the better. Instead of "The Syren," "The Daughter of the Regiment" is to be revived, and afterwards Signorina ARDITA GALLETI reappears in a new ballet. Somehow, the higher the thermometer, the more marked the partiality of audiences for acrobatic and saltatory feats of a perspiring description. Why this is so must ever remain an inscrutable psychrological problem; but it is an incontrovertible fact that no Summer speculation in the drama was ever known to prosper in which the ballet or back-somersault was not a prominent feature. Of "The Daughter of the Regiment" it is only necessary to say that MARIE is a part in which the vocal resources of Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS are displayed to the very highest advantage.

Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL'S success at LAURA KEENE'S theatre in the quaint domestic drama of "Fanchon," has been so pronounced that she has been led to advertise its continuance for another week. This drama is not sensational at all; but there is a good deal of quiet intensity in the working up of its simple, touching story, and the part of the heroine is so admirably suited to Miss MITCHELL'S special qualities as an actress, and is played by her with so much intelligence and feeling that there need be little wonder at the impression it has made wherever she has produced it. It might be as well if the real authorship of the piece were given, instead of erroneously attributing to it a German origin. Miss MITCHELL'S "Fanchon" is an American translation from a German translation of Madame GEORGES SAND'S dramatic adaptation of one of her own novels; a rather round-about way of getting at a thing, and not a very likely way of improving it. Madame SAND'S name is a sufficient power in literature, however, to make it worth any one's while to recognize her original claims of authorship, which it is to be done with even so much show of indifference.

The Fleasures are evidently on Mr. Hingerbee used to say, "laying back for a spring." For a few nights they are going to unduly rely on their old and always acceptable Celtic and Dalcastian repertory; then suddenly bursting upon us (this we devoutly suspect) with some bewildering extravaganza (like "Lalla Rookh," for instance, wherewith they once gratified a small fortune once at WALLACK'S old theatre) they will carry their term of management on to a triumphant termination. To-night (at WALLACK'S new theatre) the Fleasures appear in "The Returned Volunteer" (a local farce, brought forth last Monday and received with plenty of laughter and applause,) to the genuine connoisseur. "Thirsty Married," and the burlesque of "The Happy Man."

This is the last week of "The Wizard's Tempest" at the Winter Garden. After Saturday, Prof. ARTEMUS INGRAM is to resume it with covenanting (as he says) still more gorgeous and attractive. He will find it no easy task to keep his word. The opening six nights are devoted to a selection of beauties on a grand scale. To-night is that of little Fiona Arrenmore, whose name, "Our Banner is Unfurled," provokes many conjectures as to the character of entertainment they may inaugurate in the burlesque, and who would tell us what we believe is professionally termed "a romper." Miss Teresa Arrenmore and her Scotch accompanist, March and Lennox Arrenmore, on Wednesday. Miss Gertie Bryant on Thursday, the Professor himself on Friday, and Miss Bryant on Saturday afternoon.

SUMMER CLOTHING.
AT STARR'S, } Fulton-street.
} 30 per cent. below Broadway prices.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Hannah's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Hussey & Platt's Patent Cyrtoidal Trap—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

ARCHER & PANCOAST, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, manufacturers of new styles of gas fixtures and coal oil lamps. Dealers are invited to call.

Points Noticed Here & There.

Aunt Sally's Corn Cake for Breakfast was, being particularly tempting, for Saturday last, thanks to the skillful compound for Saturday last, thanks to the skillful compound for making it. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 69 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Steam.

Spectacles.—The idea that the sacrifice of a pair of E. D. qualifies the bearer to earn all the "ills that flesh is heir to" is pretty well exploded, and he who purchases his brevier glasses by mere fancy, be it ever little better than his judgment, will find that he has only wasted his money. If our eyes are to be preserved in their integrity, they must be treated with the same consideration that we bestow upon other delicate and complicated pieces of mechanism. We must have recourse to the operator of long experience, skill and scientific knowledge, and we remember that there is no branch of science, that more invariably reaps the rich reward of great pecuniary success, than that of increased usefulness. We have been led to these remarks by having our attention directed to some surprising cures that have been effected by our celebrated oculist and optician, No. 34 Chatham-place, H. F. De VOE HIERONYMUS is daily performing marvels on the organs of the eye and ear, restoring sight and hearing in the most hopeless cases, that might be pronounced off on the consumptive or paralytic, or the subscribing to the most deplorable of human ills. Such must be the result of the operations of Dr. VOE HIERONYMUS, that we cannot but say to the unfortunate, have you consulted him? And the reason why Dr. VOE HIERONYMUS is thus enabled to render such important service to mankind, is that he has made the study of the organs of the eye and ear a specialty.

The Doctor's fame is thoroughly established. His many wonderful and successful cures he has made known to the public through the columns of the press, and his name is a household word in every family. Those who are afflicted with any disease of the eye or ear, should consult Dr. VOE HIERONYMUS, and those who have any doubt as to the result of the many cures that have been effected by the celebrity of Dr. VOE HIERONYMUS'S ability to help all who apply to him, we refer them to

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS, BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!
AT BENJAMIN'S LACE EMPORIUM,
E. BENJAMIN & CO.
No. 429 BROADWAY.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!!
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
ALL-SILK DOS DE ROBES at $1, $1 25, and $1 50.
BARGAINS
IN
ALL-SILK FANS TAFFETAS at 75c., $1, and $1 25.
NEW SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on THURSDAY,
June 25, 50 PIECES BLACK AND WHITE
PLAID AND CHECKED LYONS SILKS,
Bought for cash in Europe.
Samples sent to out of town.

CLOVES—CLOVES—CLOVES. 500 DOZEN
Kid-tinted Silk at 38c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Kid-
tinted Silk at 50c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Kid-
tinted Silk at 75c. A.—Linen cuffs, let-
tered Silk at 20 cents. N. B.—Linen cuffs, let-
tered, Silk at 25 cents. Alexandre's silk and
kid gloves.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS
received four more cases of her now cele-
brated Skirts at one dollar each. Corsets
at $1 and $1 50 each, worth $2 and $2 50.
Also, a full line of Alexandre's celebrated kid
gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 580 and 582 Broad-
way, near 13th-st.

CLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES. 500 DOZEN
Kid-tinted Silk at 38c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Kid-
tinted Silk at 50c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Kid-
tinted Silk at 75c. A.—Linen cuffs, let-
tered, Silk at 25 cents. Alexandre's kid gloves.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS,
AT BENJAMIN'S LACE EMPORIUM,
E. BENJAMIN & CO.
No. 429 BROADWAY.

CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
LACE GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
AT
WOODBRIDGE & KANOF'S,
No. 31 AVENUE A, NEAR 1ST-ST

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES.
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Continues to attend to the purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 32 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND" STOCK OF 1856.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock M., when they will be publicly opened for $70,000, or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by the Act, chap. 32 of the Laws of 1856, and by the Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 4, 1862.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Jan. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per hundred dollars offered, and the person whom such proposals are made. It will be required to the payment of the stock, within ten days after notice that the same is ready for delivery, at the Chamberlain's office, in the City of New-York, and to deposit the certificate of the Comptroller with the Chamberlain, sent to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for such amounts of the par value of the stock as they have thereby purchased, and payment of the purchase money will be made to the Chamberlain on the delivery of such certificates.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the certificate of the Cashier of the Bank of the Republic, or of the Bank of America, or of the Bank of New-York, that the amount of the par value of the stock proposed for has been deposited to the credit of the Comptroller, to be paid over on the delivery of the certificate of the Comptroller, as above mentioned.

Any bid or proposal received after the time above mentioned will be rejected.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids or proposals, if he deems it for the interest of the City to do so.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Subscription Office, Albany, June 16, 1862.—The Directors of the Company have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company to the amount of Fifty Millions of Dollars, (50,000,000,) and to create a Preferred Stock to the amount of Twenty Millions of Dollars, (20,000,000,) in accordance with the provisions of the Act of the Legislature, passed April 17, 1862, entitled "An Act to authorize the Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company to increase the Capital Stock of said Company, and to create a Preferred Stock, and for other purposes," and the Stockholders are entitled to subscribe for the same in the proportion and upon the terms and conditions following, viz:

First—Each Stockholder of record on the 30th day of June, 1862, shall be entitled to subscribe for Preferred Stock to the amount of one share for every two shares of Common Stock held by him on that day.

Second—Each Stockholder of record on the 30th day of June, 1862, shall be entitled to subscribe for Common Stock to the amount of one share for every two shares of Common Stock held by him on that day.

Third—Each Stockholder of record on the 30th day of June, 1862, shall be entitled to subscribe for Common Stock to the amount of one share for every two shares of Preferred Stock held by him on that day.

Fourth—Subscriptions will be received at the Office of the Company, in the City of Albany, from the 1st day of July, 1862, to the 31st day of July, 1862, both inclusive, and not after that time.

Fifth—Each subscription must be accompanied by the payment of Twenty-five per cent on the amount subscribed for, which payment will be credited on the first instalment of Fifty per cent, which will be required to be paid on the first day of November, 1862; the second instalment of Twenty-five per cent will be required to be paid on the first day of January, 1863. Payments to be made at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York, or at the Albany City Bank, in the City of Albany, at the option of the subscriber.

Sixth—Certificates of Stock will be issued to the subscribers therefor, after the payment of the first instalment, and certificates of Scrip will be issued for the fractional parts of shares, which Scrip will be exchangeable for certificates of Stock when presented in sums of one or more shares.

Seventh—Each subscription must be signed by the subscriber, or by his duly authorized attorney, and must state the number of shares subscribed for, and the post office address of the subscriber.

Eighth—Subscriptions will be received at the Office of the Company, in the City of Albany, and at the Office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, in the City of New-York.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 16th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

HARLEM RAILROAD STOCK.—Parties holding Harlem Railroad Stock, which fell due Nov. 1, 1861, and for the whole or any part of the sum of THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK," authorized by the Act, chap. 32 of the Laws of 1856, and by the Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, April 4, 1862.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Jan. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per hundred dollars offered, and the person whom such proposals are made. It will be required to the payment of the stock, within ten days after notice that the same is ready for delivery, at the Chamberlain's office, in the City of New-York, and to deposit the certificate of the Comptroller with the Chamberlain, sent to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for such amounts of the par value of the stock as they have thereby purchased, and payment of the purchase money will be made to the Chamberlain on the delivery of such certificates.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the certificate of the Cashier of the Bank of the Republic, or of the Bank of America, or of the Bank of New-York, that the amount of the par value of the stock proposed for has been deposited to the credit of the Comptroller, to be paid over on the delivery of the certificate of the Comptroller, as above mentioned.

Any bid or proposal received after the time above mentioned will be rejected.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids or proposals, if he deems it for the interest of the City to do so.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1862.

SHARE PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Company's office in this city or any part of Albany or Troy, until the 1st day of July, 1862, payable 10 per cent on application, 15 per cent on allotment, 25 per cent on the 1st day of August, 25 per cent on the 1st day of September, and 25 per cent on the 1st day of October, 1862. Shares $50 each. Interest allowed on all payments made before the 1st day of October, 1862. Certificates will be issued as soon as practicable after allotment.

HENRY L. LANSING, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Subscription Office, Albany, June 16, 1862.—The Directors of the Company have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company to the amount of Two Millions of Dollars, (2,000,000,) and to create a Preferred Stock to the amount of One Million of Dollars, (1,000,000,) in accordance with the provisions of the Act of the Legislature, passed April 17, 1862, entitled "An Act to authorize the Directors of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company to increase the Capital Stock of said Company, and to create a Preferred Stock, and for other purposes," and the Stockholders are entitled to subscribe for the same in the proportion and upon the terms and conditions following, viz:

First—Each Stockholder of record on the 30th day of June, 1862, shall be entitled to subscribe for Preferred Stock to the amount of one share for every two shares of Common Stock held by him on that day.

Second—Each Stockholder of record on the 30th day of June, 1862, shall be entitled to subscribe for Common Stock to the amount of one share for every two shares of Preferred Stock held by him on that day.

Third—Each Stockholder of record on the 30th day of June, 1862, shall be entitled to subscribe for Common Stock to the amount of one share for every two shares of Common Stock held by him on that day.

Fourth—Subscriptions will be received at the Office of the Company, in the City of Albany, from the 1st day of July, 1862, to the 31st day of July, 1862, both inclusive, and not after that time.

Fifth—Each subscription must be accompanied by the payment of Twenty-five per cent on the amount subscribed for, which payment will be credited on the first instalment of Fifty per cent, which will be required to be paid on the first day of November, 1862; the second instalment of Twenty-five per cent will be required to be paid on the first day of January, 1863. Payments to be made at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York, or at the Albany City Bank, in the City of Albany, at the option of the subscriber.

Sixth—Certificates of Stock will be issued to the subscribers therefor, after the payment of the first instalment, and certificates of Scrip will be issued for the fractional parts of shares, which Scrip will be exchangeable for certificates of Stock when presented in sums of one or more shares.

Seventh—Each subscription must be signed by the subscriber, or by his duly authorized attorney, and must state the number of shares subscribed for, and the post office address of the subscriber.

Eighth—Subscriptions will be received at the Office of the Company, in the City of Albany, and at the Office of the Company, No. 59 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, in the City of New-York.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 16th inst.

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER AND all other issues of the United States Demand Notes purchased and sold on the most favorable terms by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

THE BONDS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKIE RAILROAD purchased by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GOLD, Silver, U. S. Demand Notes, and 7 3-10 Treasury Notes by
F. H. MARSTON, 36 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 489 AND 490 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 3, and from 6 till 7 P. M. 6 per cent interest allowed on sums of $5 and under, and 5 per cent on sums over $5 and not exceeding $5 per annum.
INTEREST COMMENCES ON JULY 1.
E. Y. HAUGHWOUT, President.
WILLIAM B. LAKE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 241 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $2,500 received.
Six per cent.
INTEREST COMMENCES JULY 1.
M. B. VAN PELT, President.
Joseph F. Cicotte, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 76-st and 3d-ave.
Chartered 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER E. GREEN, President.
Amos J. Lee, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.
SEVENTH SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings, from 6 to 8.
GEORGE FULMOR, President.
Benjamin Brown, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 12 Cedar-street.
Open from 9 to 3 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. R. STILLMAN, President.
Robert T. Haines, Secretary.

KINGS COUNTY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 9 Court-st.—Interest allowed on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on sums over $500. Interest commences on July 1.
THOMAS S. STILLMAN, President.
Robert T. Smith, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 11 Pine-st., corner Pine-st.—Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent on sums over $500. Interest commences on July 1.
THOMAS S. STILLMAN, President.
Robert T. Smith, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between GEORGE F. ENNIS and JOSEPH THOMAS, under the firm name of ENNIS & THOMAS, was this day dissolved by the sale of all the interest of said George F. Ennis in the partnership property to said Joseph Thomas. The said Joseph Thomas, who is also indebted to the late firm, will pay all debts due from, and who will collect all moneys owing to the late firm of Ennis & Thomas.
GEORGE F. ENNIS.
JOSEPH THOMAS.
New-York, June 21, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name of OGILVIE & LOVEJOY, for the purchase and sale on commission of Foreign Bills of Exchange, Stocks and Bonds, at No. 20 Nassau-st., in this city.
ARCH'D OGILVIE.
New-York, June 2, 1862. HENRY W. LOVEJOY.

MR. EDWARD KING, BY MUTUAL CONsent, withdrew from my firm this day for the purpose of establishing himself as a STOCK and BOND BROKER, at No. 32 Wall-st.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
New-York, June 2, 1862.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1813,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO
NO. 209 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALLED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type cases and Furniture for sale cheap. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 3 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1862.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of
FIFTY PER CENT.
in the policy holders upon the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1862, and Scrip certificates therefor will be issued on the 16th day of July next, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. Interest will be payable, in cash upon the outstanding scrip issued by the Company.
A semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. has also been declared, payable in cash after the 1st day of July next.
E. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD TREASURER'S OFFICE,
WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 4, 1862.
Stockholders are hereby notified that a cash dividend of four per cent, has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th day of June to the day of payment.
Certificates of stock, in registered in New-York will receive their dividends at the People's Bank, No. 141 Canal-st., in that City.

The Company will pay the Boards of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company due Sept. 1, 1862, less the interest for the time they may have to run, on presentation at the Treasurer's Desk.
E. B. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
BOSTON, June 18, 1862.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, it was voted that a dividend of Three Dollars Per Share, out of the profits of the road, be hereby declared, payable on the 1st day of July next to the owners of such shares at the close of business on the 20th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Detroit, at the office of the general receiver, in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said City; and to all others at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.
Notice that the Transfer Books of the Company be closed from the 21st until the 30th inst.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, dated June 17, 1862, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, to be paid on and after the 1st day of July next, out of the accumulated surplus of the Canal, to the Stockholders on the books of the Company, as they stood on the 20th day of June, 1862.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th day of June to the 1st day of July next.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
THOMAS HOYNE, Treasurer.
CHICAGO, June 17, 1862.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a cash dividend of five per cent out of the net earnings of the six months ending 30th inst., and a scrip dividend of five per cent, out of the accumulated surplus, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. Stockholders will be called upon to pay in the unpaid portion of their stock on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued for the same. Transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and opened on the 1st day of August.
By order of the Board.
JOHN SLOANE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
ALBANY, June 18, 1862.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at the office of the Company, No. 32 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.
The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 16th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, June 21, 1862.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.
The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. until the day of payment.
By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Bank of North America have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent, (3½) for the current six months, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 9th July.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent, on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the current six months' profits, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of July next. Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 8.
E. E. WEEKES, Cashier.
New-York, June 21, 1862.

MANHATTAN BANK COMPANY, New-York, June 18, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on the 1st day of July next.
By order,
T. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York, June 20, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Two Per Cent on the Capital Stock, payable on the 1st day of July next.
By order,
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND LONDONDERRY HARBOR:
SCOTIA, Capt. James Stone. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lang. ASIA, Capt. Goodwin.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Main.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.
These steamers carry one white light on masthead, green on starboard bow, and one red light on port bow.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....70
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
Berths not secured until paid for.
The passage of these ships will not be accountable for the specie of those taking it.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Steerage tickets to London and back.....$100
Steerage.....$60
Third-class.....40
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN (CORK HARBOR).—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, June 21
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, July 5.
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY, July 19.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 47, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First cabin to Liverpool.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....$80 | Steerage to London.....$35
First cabin to Paris.....$90 | Steerage to Paris.....$40
First cabin to Hamburg.....$90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....$35
Passengers sent for to any part of Ireland, Scotland, Liverpool, London, Paris, Hamburg, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, 2d, $45. Steerage from Liverpool, $30. From Queenstown, $25. Children under 12 years, half these rates. Children in arms, one dollar.
Passengers booking at these rates are to have their provisions found them.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in compartments, are fitted with water-tight bulkheads, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
Drafts for sums to suit, payable in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Waterhouse, in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 4 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to RIVERS & MACEY, 61 and 62 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DE COUIL, No. 6 Place de la Bourse; in Boston, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 241 Washington-st., or of the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Havana, on WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 3 o'clock, sharp, precisely.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 10 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
Persons desiring to select passage for the next trip of this vessel from New-York to Liverpool, can do so at the office No. 7 Broadway.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, for the Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship MARION, D. Fullton, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, July 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage $15. For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 10 Broadway.

PASSENGERS PER ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA are requested to be on board at the Company's Wharf, East Boston, at 9 A. M., on WEDNESDAY next, 25th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
New-York, 23d June, 1862.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 568 BROADWAY A.—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the 24 albums, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 169 BOWERY.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, &c., latest styles; specimens by mail. Also, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Plated-ware, of the best qualities, and at low prices.

PROPOSALS.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—The Water Commissioners of the city of Charlestown will receive proposals for making, delivering, laying and the use of their cast-iron hydrants, to the number of one hundred and sixty of said hydrants. In making proposals for the same, parties must bestow the Hydrant pipe, the same to be of the best iron, covers, and all appurtenances connected therewith, extending the branches in main pipes. They must also state the price at which they will lay and connect the hydrant pipes with the branches in the mains, and perform all the work incident to placing the hydrants in present order for use, including delivery and all trenching or other digging. Parties making proposals must accompany the same with the name of the sureties for the faithful performance of the work proposed to be done.
These instructions can be had at the office of the Water Commissioners, where all persons are desirous to make proposals are requested to call and examine the plans and specifications of the work, and to obtain all information concerning said work as may be required at the office of the Water Commissioners, Charlestown City Hall.
Forms of proposals, bonds for the faithful performance of contract, and terms of proposals, will be found in circulars stating in what manner the work, as nearly as practicable, is to be done, and information concerning said work can be obtained at the office of the Water Commissioners, Charlestown City Hall.
Forms of proposals, bonds and terms of proposals will be sent to parties desiring to make bids for the work, on their making a written application to the Water Commissioners. Sureties with sureties will be required from parties contracting. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept that proposal, which, under all circumstances they shall consider most for the interest of the city, and to reject any or all proposals offered.
For Water Commissioners,
EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer C. W. W.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Chief Officers of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Chief Engineer of Fire Department, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., (late PONDA's,) in the city of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1862, for the erection of a new Engine House and Hook and Ladder House, on the walls and foundations of the late Engine House No. 41, in said ward, pursuant to the specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Chatham-st., up to the time of receiving proposals, when the undersigned will be required to be present and approved securities will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which the securities required are not given. The Board of Commissioners will reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals received, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN BERGEN, } Building and Repairing
JAMES M. TOTHILL, } Ing Committee,
HENRY HOPKINSON, } Fifth Ward.
Dated June 18, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, June 30, 1862, (at which hour they will be opened,) for the construction of the following sewers, viz:
In Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
In Thirty-third-street, from Second to Madison.
In Thirty-second-street, from Second to Madison.
In Thirty-first-street, from Second to Madison.
In Thirty-first-street, from Madison to Fourth-avenue.
In Thirty-second-street, from Madison to Fourth-avenue.
In Thirty-third-street, from Madison to Fourth-avenue.
In Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River.
Plans of the respective works may be seen and specifications obtained on application at the Engineer's Office, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS D. TAPPEN,
E. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the City of Charlestown, until June 30, for laying in said city and on the line of their water works, about 25 miles of cast iron pipes. Plans of the work can be seen, and information concerning said work be obtained at the office of the Water Commissioners, Charlestown City Hall.
Forms of proposals, bonds for the faithful performance of contract, and terms of proposals, will be sent to parties desiring to make bids for the work, on their making a written application to the Water Commissioners. Sureties with sureties will be required from parties contracting. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept that proposal, which, under all circumstances they shall consider most for the interest of the city, and to reject any or all proposals offered.
For Water Commissioners,
EDWARD LAWRENCE, Chairman.
C. L. STEVENSON, Chief Engineer, C. W. W.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Chief Officers of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Chief Engineer of Fire Department, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., (late PONDA's,) in the city of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1862, for the erection of a new Engine House and Hook and Ladder House, on the walls and foundations of the late Engine House No. 41, in said ward, pursuant to the specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Chatham-st., up to the time of receiving proposals, when the undersigned will be required to be present and approved securities will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which the securities required are not given. The Board of Commissioners will reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals received, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN BERGEN, } Building and Repairing
JAMES M. TOTHILL, } Ing Committee,
HENRY HOPKINSON, } Fifth Ward.
Dated June 18, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Friday, June 27, 1862, for the construction of the following works, viz:
For sewer in Leroy-street between Bleecker and Bedford-street.
For sewer in transit sewer, in 41st foot of Canal-street; and
For the trap-block pavement of Broadway-street, from Whitehall-street to Oliver-street, east of Twenty-third-street from Third-avenue to the river.
Plans of the works, and specifications obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS D. TAPPEN,
E. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1862.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES OF COST ARE invited at this office until the 26th inst., for a steam vessel complete, except engine and boilers, of the size of the late steamer Winfield Scott, which, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows: Length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet 6 inches; width over all, 54 feet. Offers may be made for a wood or iron vessel, either to be of the best materials used, and to be fitted in every respect for use, except engine and boilers, it being intended to use those saved from the Winfield Scott.
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
Tickets 10 Cents.
From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown, and Fashion Course Depot.
GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY ON		LEAVE FLUSHING,	
Week-st.	Ferry.	Week	Sun.
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	8 A. M.	1 P. M.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	10 A. M.	3 P. M.
8 A. M.	3 P. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.
9 A. M.	4 P. M.	2 P. M.	7 P. M.
10 A. M.	5 P. M.	4 P. M.	9 P. M.
12 M.	6 P. M.	6 P. M.	11 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at Jamaica Ferry until 8 P. M. at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.
J. M. SUTTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangements, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHELL, Asst Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS Leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M. Mail, for Dunkirk and Buffalo, connecting at Binghamton (for the next morning), 7 A. M., Express, for Rondout; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:10 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo, the train of Monday going through to Dunkirk, but not on to Buffalo. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Binghamton.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.—Passenger Depot at Jamaica and foot of Atlantic-st., B. R.
Summer Arrangement.—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 4:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.
On and after June 1 mail train will run on Sundays, at 4:30 P. M., for Greenport.
Excursion rates, leaving New-York at 8 A. M., Jamaica at 5:15 P. M., and return leaving Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOMS RIVER, &c.—The steamer WYOMING leaves Murray-st. wharf at 9 o'clock A. M., freight train (passenger car attached) and 4 o'clock P. M., Express, (passenger car only) and on the arrival of the cars from Camden, leaving at 5 P. M. Returning, leaves Long Branch at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 7 P. M. (freight only).

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:
FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4 P. M. | Express, 8:30 A. M., and 2:30 P. M.
Way, 8:15 and 9 P. M. | Way, 12 M., 3:15 and 6 P. M.
Troy, 4 P. M. | Troy, 8:30 A. M. (Sundays to Troy, 4 P. M.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION ROAD FERRY TRAINS.
Trains leave at 7:30 A. M., 6:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. for Hempstead; 11:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. for Jamaica; 6:15 P. M. (Sundays at 4:30 P. M.) for Jamaica.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:30 P. M., and 1:30 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, OR THEIR HEIRS-AT-LAW, CAN HAVE THEIR $100 BOUNTY, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY AND PENSIONS, COLLECTED AND CASHED BY
J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent,
Nos. 6 and 10 Pine-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST AND cheapest marble mantels can be bought at MARBER'S Marble Yards, No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., and No. 64 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CLAIMS FOR UNIFORMS.
All persons or regiments having claims under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide further for the militia of the State, for the purpose of equipping such as are now in the service of the United States," passed April 16, 1862,
Will present the same, duly certified, to Col. E. W. BURT, Assistant Inspector-General, at the Ordnance Office, City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next; it being prescribed in said act that all claims thereunder must be presented on or before that day.
The claims of each regiment must be in duplicate, and be accompanied by the muster-roll of said regiment, as mustered into the service of the United States, and the muster-out roll of said regiment, as mustered out of service, and the receipt of the proper officer of the United States that the clothing and equipments for which the claim is made were furnished at the expense of the person making the same, and that he is at the present time a member of the uniformed militia of the State of New-York. The receipt and affirmation of each person who has enlisted upon application at No. 51 Walker-street, New-York, or at the office of the Inspector-General, at the City of Albany.
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
WILLIAM B. LEWIS,
C. A. ARTHUR,
GUYLER VAN VECHTEN,
Commissioners.
ALBANY, June 16, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

...who were once again may avoid...while their own affairs into their own hands. We are brethren, he said, and he presumed that, on his part, justice should be administered to the people of New-Orleans as to Northern men. The General spoke with much earnestness, and was frequently applauded. His remarks were in terms of sincere friendship. The Rev. Dr. Leacock followed in the same strain. The General then called for three cheers for Major Reno, Col. Stevens, Col. Phelps and others, in the order named, which were given with a will, and the General retired amid much applause.

FLAG-RAISING AT GRETNA.

From the Delta, 9th.

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon, the word-stirring ceremony of raising our country's flag was performed, in Gretna, on the right bank. As the previous evening had been the occasion of a salute, ushered in with the rejoicings of the assembled thousands, it cannot difficult to imagine that a few minutes ago a government of villains and fraud had ceased to breed emblematic disturbance of heaven on that very score.

When the flag was raised the following resolutions were unanimously carried:

1. How late flag, which had been a protection to our enemies at home and exposed for more than eighty days to the insults of the foreigner, should be hailed by every nation on the globe.

2. May it ever remain so that our brethren of the Northern States, who have firmly and manfully stood by the Union, may be rewarded for their perseverance, by once more seeing the flag of the Union waving in triumph over every State.

3. May the day soon arrive when our brethren of the Northern States, who have been misled by the...by the...by the...

4. That this flag was presented to the Union people of the village of Gretna, through the instrumentality of the Committee of Safety of New-Orleans. Three cheers for the Union.

5. Three cheers for Gen. Butler.

7. Three cheers for Col. Phelps.

During the impressive ceremony, Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, Dodge Secretary, and several other gentlemen, addressed the assembled multitude.

THE MONEY PANIC ABATING.

New-Orleans is getting over her currency panic. Gen. Butler's resolution validating the Confederate notes out of circulation has had a good effect. Already the gold and silver, so long secreted, are mustering their energies. In France, after an era of paper money, in which all the bullion was suppressed or have left the country, it was found that the forced and redundant issues of the assignats brought to light an immensity of the previous specie. Previous to the Southern Non-Secession, overrate the admirable banking system in vogue in Louisiana, and the largest proportion of gold and silver was concentrated in this city in the Union. Gen. Butler's order, which is sure to be strictly enforced, will soon bring these hidden stores of the precious metals to light, and, with a resumption of commerce with the outside world, all will soon be well with the Crescent City.

THE FAMOUS WOMAN ORDER.

To the Editor of the Daily Delta:

Seeing several letters, strictures in regard to the Northern papers upon Gen. No. 28, of Maj.-Gen. Butler, commanding the Division of the Gulf, in which the terms of that order have unfortunately misconstrued, it is perhaps not inappropriate for a citizen of New-Orleans for more than a quarter of a century to bear witness to the necessity of some order of that kind being made, in order to suppress a practice on the part of some of the women of New-Orleans which would have call disgraceful were it not for the fact that it not being considered insult, which frequently came to the notice of the police authorities.

It is a notorious fact that immediately upon the landing of the Government troops in this city, some of the women (but all by any means) were conspicuous in the manner in which they showed their scorn and contempt for the officers and soldiers of the United States. Whenever officers or soldiers entered the street railroad cars or omnibuses, they were met by exclamations of the like and scorn on what should never be considered themselves by the passing in of skirts, as if their garments were afraid that they would become soiled by coming in contact with the uniforms of the officers and soldiers of the United States. Confederate flags would be flaunted in their faces under washing the streets, and if occasionally they happened to get near such insult in the streets, skirts would be drawn up and noble in such a way as to exhibit more of ankles than of good manners. Shreds of the "Bonnie Blue Flag," and other secession rags, could immediately be seen upon the appearance of Federal officers in the neighborhood of certain dwellings, otherwise the abode of gentility.

In some of the public schools of the city, the female pupils were instructed by their lady teachers to show their contempt for Federal officers and soldiers, in case they should visit them, by refusing to offer them any of the common civilities due visitors to the schools, and by the singing of the "Bonnie Blue Flag," etc., all of which acts are too well known here to remit of a more lengthy allusion.

After carefully reading the order in question, it will be at once perceived that by no possible rule of interpretation could it be made to apply to any gentleman, woman, or lady, except in such as by word or deed endeavor to place herself in the category put by the General.

The effect of the order has been most happy, in causing the immediate cessation of all such annoying practices, which, if persisted in, might have led to complaint results to the real ladies of the city, who might otherwise ultimately have been classed with those depraved sisterhood, which was fortunately avoided by the efforts of the order itself; ever since the publication of which the real ladies of the city have been able to walk in all parts of the city, whether by day or night, with the most perfect impunity and decency from interruption or insult from either officer or soldiers, and with a greater degree of personal safety than ever was known in the history of the city; for not only has the conduct of officers been of the most gentlemanly character, but that of the common military has been, therefore, and in addition of all—no complaints of the slightest infraction of the rules of propriety having been made against any of them beyond accidental cases of intoxication, although the forces have occupied the city for more than six weeks. This is the more remarkable when it is recollected that only a few years since the Imperial City of Paris was captured by the allied armies of Great Britain and France, the two most civilized nations of Europe, and delivered over to the soldiers for pillage during two or three entire days.

BELOW NEW-ORLEANS.

A Visit to Forts Jackson and St. Philip—The Prisoners of State—Their Number, Conduct and Conversation—Confederate Soldiers Skedaddling Themselves—Col. Jones and his Command—Quarantine Question—The Hospital at Fillet Town.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

U. S. Coast Survey Steamer Bermuda Hundred, Off Fort Jackson, Wednesday, June 4, 1862.

By the direction of Commander Porter, Mr. Gerdes, the able and efficient Assistant of the United States Coast Survey, left this island on the 29th of May for Fort Jackson, to hunt up the buoys and anchors which the rebels had taken from the Passes of the Mississippi Delta, and removed to that place, to use in supporting and keeping in its place the chain which they had stretched across the river. On the morning of the 31st, we passed the United States steamer Kenson bound to Fort Pickens, whither she had been dispatched by Gen. Butler to procure some gun-carriages, which were needed to mount guns at New-Orleans. On the morning of May 31 I made a visit to Fort St. Philip. Col. Jones, of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment, who is in command of the post, received me very kindly, and afforded me all the information in his power. From an officer, to whom he introduced me, I gleaned a few items which may be of interest. The most important event which has occurred since the occupation of the forts by the Yankees, happened on the 24th of May, when the lowboat *Anglo-American* arrived at Fort St. Philip, bringing, by command of Gen. Butler, Mayor Monroe, Recorder Adams, Chief of Police McCleskey, Ex-Alderman Harrison, and Mr. Duncan, the Secretary of the Mayor. They were by order placed in confinement, but I was unable to learn what special charge was made against them. Col. Seaford, Deputy Provost-Marshal of New-Orleans, told an officer in the fort that they had all avowed themselves citizens of the "Southern Confederacy," and that Gen. Butler very properly deposed them from office, and sent them prisoners to the fort. At the proper time it will of course be known what the cause of their detention is. They have a large, roomy tent, and are allowed the liberty of the enclosure in the centre of the fort. A mounted guard, but no communication may be had with them. No one is allowed to visit them on any pretext whatever, and though they may write and receive letters, it is with the precautionary measure of subjecting their correspondence to the revision of an officer appointed for the purpose by Col. Jones. The regular army rations have been, and still continue to be issued to them, and the usual privilege granted to people in their condition is afforded them; they may purchase anything they wish, should their palates revolt against "soldiers' food." A contraband, colored commodity, called "Cuffy," does their cooking, and except as before specified by Col. Jones, is the only person who is allowed to communicate with them. From this officer in charge, I learned some particulars regarding the prisoners, which I shall briefly write.

Mayor Monroe is a man, according to his own statement, of very humble origin. He says he was, until elected Mayor of New-Orleans, a commission and shoemaker about New-Orleans, and loudly avers that all the money he ever made was obtained through his connection with Northern men. He proclaims loudly his attachment to the North, and his love of Northerners and their principles. Thus, and the plea, is his strain of conversation; but by those who knew him well, several of whom I have seen and conversed with, as is regarded as a Janus-faced infidel, and notwithstanding his protestations to the contrary, is looked on as one of the most rabid and intolerant, and notwithstanding his protestations to the contrary, is looked on as one of the most rabid and intolerant, and notwithstanding his protestations to the contrary, is looked on as one of the most rabid and intolerant, compromising Disunionists that New-Orleans could boast. At any rate, whatever he may be, he is now in good safekeeping; and those who know the character for firmness, and promptness, energetic action of the Major-General at New-Orleans, can readily imagine that Mayor Monroe will be kept in Fort St. Philip till it is useless to confine him longer. He has been Mayor of the Crescent City, and it is to be hoped that he will be the last one who will ever hold that office.

Recorder Adams is a very quiet, gentlemanly man, who says but little, and in that little is remarkably temperate and discreet.

Chief-of-Police McCleskey is the only one of the prisoners of whom I got a sight. He is a thick-set man, dark complexioned, and drunk or no he bears the appearance of much courage, and in every country where he would rank, in the South, as a "smart, cute fellow." He speaks in somewhat high-sounding terms of his participation in the Mexican war, where he fought as he says, bravely and manfully for his glorious "Stars and Stripes." He relates and speaks of the scenes of wounds which he received on the battle-field of Mexico. He declares that he don't like this part of the world, and speaks freely of his intention of going North as soon as possible. His attachment to the old Union is believed, by those who know him best, to be similar and historical, though it must be confessed that his precedence have not shown such to be the case.

About Hausman I learned nothing, except that he is an ex-Alderman, and was included in the arrest.

Mr. Duncan, the Mayor's Secretary, is the most quiet, unobtrusive gentleman among the prisoners. My informant told me that he betrays, by his conversation and manner, the fact that he is well educated and has been in the habit of moving in the best circles of society.

On the 23d the *Sachem* came down from the city and brought to Fort St. Philip the officer of the Algerine *Newbern*, who was ordered under arrest by Gen. Butler. I was unable to learn his offence. When his appearance I take leave to be the origin from which officers are portrayed in Punch and other periodicals of like nature. He is decidedly seedy looking, and as altogether foreign in appearance to the general received idea of the editor as one could well imagine. A want of the ludicrous pervaded him, which was evinced by his reply to the officer in the fort, who told him that no doubt his paper was suppressed. "True," said he, "considering that the d—d Yankees have the editor, printer, publisher and carrier!" of the *Newbern* is prisoner, to my person, it would not be surprising if such should prove the case." The same boat that conveyed him to St. Philip took to Fort Jackson five citizens who had been sentenced by Major Bell, the Provost Judge at New-Orleans. One of them, Wm. Brenner, is [illegible] Mo., in punishment of a murder committed in the city. Gaines Ferry, a Baltimorean, was sentenced for the term of twenty-one years for an attempt at murder. The particulars of either case I was unable to learn. They are to be kept in Fort Jackson during the time New-Orleans remains under military law; when that ceases, the presumption is that they will be returned to the city.

At Fort Jackson five companies are stationed; at Quarantine three; at St. Philip one; at a place opposite Quarantine one company, who act as pickets-guard. All these men belong to the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment. From Provost Marshal Cross, of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, who is stationed at Fort St. Philip, I got some particulars of a sad accident that occurred in the river about ten miles above Quarantine. The United States steamer *McClellan* was on her way to New-Orleans. As she was passing the point mentioned, the Governor Moore—a small steam vessel—was seen coming down the river, which belonged near the mouth of the river. The *McClellan* was carrying some minor prisoners to Fort St. Philip. About thirty-five people were on board. Of course every exertion was made to save those so perilously situated, and in the main they were successful. I regret to state, however, that two men—one a secesh prisoner, and the other a soldier of the Provost Guard—were drowned. The latter belonged to Company A, Thirty-first Massachusetts Regiment.

In a conversation with the Surgeon of the Regiment garrisoning this post, I listened to a dismal account of the health of the men. For five months they have had no fresh vegetables at all, and certainly not more than two pounds each of fresh meat. No complaint is, or can be made in regard to the rations, they are good, and every one gets all he wants; but they are not of the kind adapted to this climate. Much suffering is occasioned from the fact of anti-scorbutics, and some confirmed and many incipient cases of scurvy, have already manifested themselves. Another cause of disease is found in the water of the Mississippi, which has almost universal effect of giving those who use it as a beverage the diarrhœa, and dysentery of a like nature.

From Col. Jones I got some interesting particulars in relation to the operations of cleaning and repairing Fort Jackson, which work is being busily prosecuted under his direction. A lot of these Confederate soldiers who mutinied and deserted to the woods and swamps in the vicinity of the forts, have been gradually dropping in, and now amount in numbers to at least 200. Those of them who are artisans are set to work at their trade, at least the carpenters and masons. These last-mentioned being, from the ruinous condition of Fort Jackson, in great demand, are paid $2 50 per day, and have in addition a soldier's ration. Those who are not mechanics are employed as laborers, in carting and removing rubbish, &c. They are paid wages and allowed rations. All without exception, on reaching the fort, expressed an ardent desire to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, which was administered, and will, I venture to affirm, be most religiously kept. Not much progress has been made, as yet, in the way of repairs; at least the fort looks almost as ruinous as on the day after its surrender—an ample testimony to the demolishing powers of 13-inch bombshells. I should judge that at least twelve months must elapse before the fort will look as it did previous to the bombardment. It has been determined to take the citadel completely down and rebuild it, for as entirely ruined is it, that there is no possibility of its standing. The men are now employed in leveling it.

Before leaving Col. Jones I touched on the subject of contrabands, of whom there are about 115 in St. Philip, and 125 or thereabout in Jackson. He said that the question of disposing of them and providing for them gave him more trouble than any other matter under his charge. To quote his own words, "Destitute people flocking in here, they have brought all sorts of stories and tales with them, and a natural inability on every one's part to believe that the notion that if they can only get to the forts they are free. And their idea of freedom is very truly a negro idea—they imagine and are fully persuaded that it consists in *having all they want to eat and to drink, and nothing under Heaven to do.* I am placed in an awkward dilemma; I have no authority to feed them—no authority or orders from headquarters to either keep them or send them away. I cannot have them in the fort, and know not what to do. Of course they must not be allowed to starve; and my only method to prevent that is to give them such provisions found in the forts, as are condemned as unfit for soldiers' use by the Commissary. They live in huts built along the line outside the fort, and must manage to make a living out of the supplies mentioned. I have represented the matter to the General in command, but as yet he has positively declined to interfere, leaving the matter entirely in my hands, and my hands are more than full of it. The negro question, in the particular phase it has assumed at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, gives me more concern than the sickly condition of my soldiers. I hope that some arrangement will be made, and that right speedily, to relieve me of the charge and management of contrabands, or else give me power to care and provide for them, as I'd like to do."

Since the occupation of the forts, 200 Confederate soldiers have been taken prisoners by the pickets of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, and sent to New-Orleans, and Col. Jones informed me that he understood they had been released on parole, by order of Maj.-Gen. Butler.

Mr. Gerdes, who commands the *Sachem*, with his usual promptitude,—which is his strongest-marked characteristic,—had all the buoys and anchors collected, and was in readiness to start away in a short time. We steamed down through the Southwest Pass; the bar of which it is the intention of Mr. Gerdes and his assistants to put in complete order, by replacing the spar and can buoys, and making full and accurate soundings. We anchored opposite Pilottown. I shall give your readers what particulars in regard to the work done by the Coast Survey officers are allowable, and which may come under my observation.

Among the vessels arriving in the Southwest Pass are the heavy [illegible] which went has been blockading the coast of Texas and came recently to reports damages and refitting. The celebrated Coast Survey steamer *Corwin*, under command of F. E. Gerdes, several army transports and two coal ships. Outside are five vessels waiting their turn to be towed in the city. Only three towboats are available to do the immense amount of towing required. Those who have traveled on the Mississippi will readily recognize these by their names—they are the *Eagle-American, Eastport* & St. Charles. But more could find ample employment, but they are not to be had, and the ones mentioned must do it all. The Lander had some of her machinery out of order on one of her late down trips, but it was repaired during one night, only stopping her [illegible] a few hours.

Pilottown, Navy Retreat, Friday, June 6, 1862.

During a visit to the Hospital I collected some information, which I briefly subjoin. The hospital proper is a large building formerly used as a kind of hotel or boarding-house for the pilots who, in the pursuit of their calling, temporarily stopped at Pilottown. It is situated on one of the levees leading from the Mississippi to Head Bar. It is the largest house in the place, and after all the buildings here, is roomy and well ventilated. Besides the principal building, a small cottage adjoining is used for hospital purposes. The whole is under charge of Dr. Wales, formerly surgeon of the *Corwin*, assisted by Dr. Burnard, of the *Jackson*, and Dr. Rae, of the *Colorado*.

Since the establishment of this post for the reception and treatment of patients, but two deaths have occurred—one a small child, and the other [illegible] Capt. Lamson, of the